JULY 21, 1774. THE NUMBER 1189.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In Civitate Libera Linguam Mentemque Liberas Esse Debere.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 12, 1774.

AS the Partnership between the Subscribers will expire at the End of this present Year, they most earnestly request the Favour of all Persons indebted to them to make immediate Payment, that they may be enabled to discharge the several Debts necessarily contracted in the Prosecution of their Business.——They also desire that all those who have Accounts against the Partnership, or either of them distinctly, will immediately send them in, that Provision may be made for paying them off as speedily as possible.

ALEX. PURDIE.
JOHN DIXON.

LETTER III.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in* AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

THESE are the Words of the declaratory Act, mentioned in the last Letter: "Whereas several of the Houses of Representatives in his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America have of late, *against Law*, claimed to themselves, or to the General Assemblies of the same, the *sole* and *exclusive* Right of imposing Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's *Subjects in the said Colonies and Plantations*, and have, in Pursuance of such Claim, passed certain Votes, Resolutions, and Orders, *derogatory to the legislative Authority of Parliament*, and inconsistent with the Dependency of the said Colonies and Plantations, &c. Therefore, be it declared, &c. that the said Colonies and Plantations in America have been, are, and of Right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon, the Imperial Crown and Parliament of Great Britain; and that the King's Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, had, *hath*, and *of Right ought to have*, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to *bind* the Colonies and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, *in all Cases whatsoever*.

From the Crowd of Objects, each pressing for Attention, that present themselves to the Mind of a British American on reading this Act, I beg Leave to select and particularly mention only two.

The Resolutions, &c. mentioned in this Act, were those caused by the Stamp Act. These principal Points are firmly asserted in them, *the exclusive Right of Taxation*; and the *Right of Trial by Jury*. The Parliament, well knowing how harsh and jarring it would sound in English Ears to say that the Right of Trial by Jury was "*derogatory to the legislative Authority of Parliament*, and *inconsistent with the Dependency of the Colonies*, planted their most direct Battery against the Right of Taxation; common Sense, and the Experience of all Nations, *as not a single Instance occurs to the contrary*, convincing them, if *that* gave Way, a general Ruin would soon ensue, and all the rest would follow in the Train of the Chief, like captive *Nobles* attending their conquered *Prince*.

However, not quite satisfied with the slow Work of exterminating them in Detail, but improving upon an impartial Hint, it was judged fittest, upon the Whole, so to consolidate them, that, as if the British Americans had but "*one Neck*," a *single Stroke* might despatch Millions; by subjecting us, *at once*, to the Decrees of Parliament *in all Cases whatsoever*.

Widely different was the Act of the 6th of George I. Chapter 5th, "For the better securing the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland, &c." By that Act, Ireland was delared "to be subordinate unto, and dependent upon, the Imperial *Crown* * of Great Britain." These Words, "and Parliament," are not in it. It is said, indeed, that "the King, with the Advice and Consent of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, had, and of Right ought to have, Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to bind the Kingdom and People of Ireland."

Compare the Act, and you will find the Act for America copied from that of Ireland; but, in the last mentioned, the annihilating Words, "*in all Cases whatsoever*," are not to be found. The People of Ireland have been, for several Centuries, bound by English Statutes for regulating their Trade, and for other Purposes; and this Statute, therefore, only asserted the *usual* Authority over them. Their Vitals, the exclusive Right of Taxation, and the Right of Trial by Jury, have been preserved. If it was the Intention of the British Parliament to exercise a "Power and Authority" over that Kingdom destructive of these Rights, it is not expressed, it is not implied. Why were the unlimited Words omitted in that Act? Or, why, when the Lords and Commons were copying a Pattern which their Fathers set them, did they deform the Transcript by such Eastern Flourishes.

The Truth is, the Fathers too much revered the English Principles, for which they had been upon the Point of shedding their Blood in placing their Sovereign on his Throne, so flagrantly to violate them; or, if their Conduct was not directed by Justice, they dared not thus to provoke the brave generous Inhabitants of that ancient Kingdom.

"*Are there yet the Treasures of Wickedness in the House, and the scant Measure, that is abominable? The rich Men thereof are full of Violence.*"
MICAH, *Chapter 6th.*

To P. P. Author of the "LETTERS *to the* INHABITANTS *of the* "BRITISH COLONIES *in* AMERICA."

SIR,

THE declaratory Act, passed by the Parliament at the Time they repealed the Stamp Act, was such a Violation of the Constitution, such an Assumption of new Powers, so subversive of Liberty, and so destructive of Property, that it deserves particular Observation. That it has hitherto passed unnoticed, is owing to the Gratitude and Joy with which America received the Repeal of the Stamp Act. For the same Reason, the Principle on which the Repeal was founded was suffered to pass without Animadversion; and the People, who claimed the Repeal as a Point of *Equity and Right*, received it with Gratitude, as a *free Gift*.

The English Constitution, whose Object is Liberty, has, for the preserving that Liberty, and for the Security of Property, vested peculiar Powers in the different Branches of the Legislature, which are to be exercised for the Good and Safety of the Subject. *Salus Populi suprema Lex est.* The Abuse of these Powers, or the Attempt of one Branch of the Legislature to extend its peculiar Powers, so as to abridge those of the others, has been the Foundation of many civil Wars and Struggles in Britain.

From the earliest Period of the English Constitution, it has ever been deemed the Prerogative of the Crown to grant Charters to the Subjects, and Terms of Capitulation to conquered Countries who were taken under the Dominion of the Crown. And the Statute of *Quo Warranto*, 18th of Edward I. expressly declares, that "*Illi qui habent Chartas regales secundum Chartas istas et earundem Plenitudinem judicentur*;" on which Statute Lord Coke observes, in the first Place, that as it was enacted, *ex speciali Gratia Domini Regis*, "*it binds the King*," and *consequently in binding the King must also bind his Parliament*. In the second Place, from the Words *earundem Plenitudinem*, that this Statute is to be construed "as fully and beneficially for the Charters, as the Law was taken at the Time when the Charters were granted." In the third Place, says he, "certainly this ancient Statute was a Direction to the Sages of the Law, for their Construction of the King's Charters, as it appeareth in our Books."

On this Foundation rests the declaratory Act respecting Ireland. When Henry II. conquered Ireland he granted the Irish Peace, and annexed them to his Crown on this Condition, "that the Kingdom and People of Ireland should for ever be governed by the same *wild Laws* as England was governed;" and the Statute in the 31st of Edward III. confirms and renews this Charter, by declaring that his Majesty's Subjects in Ireland, being either Natives of that Kingdom, or English born Subjects only resident there, "*sint veri Anglici, et sub eisdem degant Domino et Regimine, et eisdem Legibus utantur.*" And hence the Act of the 6th of George I. Chapter 6th, assumes no *new* Power, lays no *new* Restrictions upon his Majesty's good Subjects of Ireland, nor claims any *new* Right; but simply declares, "that the King's Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, *hath full Power and Authority* to make Laws of sufficient Force and Validity to bind the Kingdom and People of Ireland.

Here is no Charter violated, no Claim of Power to deprive them of Property, or to levy Taxes on them without their Consent. Their Parliament, their Right of Trial by Jury, and of granting Supplies to their King in their own Way for the Support of Government, Administration of Justice, and Defence of the Kingdom, remain untouched; but the declaratory Act passed about America, 5th of George III. in Violation of their Charters, declares that the *Claim* of the Houses of Representatives in his Majesty's Colonies and Plantation in America, to the *sole* and *exclusive Right* of imposing Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's Subjects in the said Colonies and Plantations, is *against Law*; that the Votes, Resolutions, and Orders, passed in Pursuance of such Claim, are *derogatory to the legislative Authority of Parliament*; that the said Colonies and Plantations in America have been, are, and *of Right ought to be*, subordinate unto, and dependent upon, the Imperial Crown and *Parliament* of Great Britain; and that the King's Majesty, by and with the Advice, &c. hath, and *of Right ought to have*, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to *bind* the Colonies and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, *in all Cases whatsoever*. What is this, but, with the high Hand of Power, to break down the Barriers of the Constitution, and make us *Tenants at Will* of our Lives, Liberty, and Property?

There was a Time when the Crown held Lands in England, *sacra Patrimonia Coronæ*; the annual Rent of which, if now resumed, would amount to near four Millions Sterling. These have been conveyed to Subjects, and are now held by Virtue of Charters from the Crown. If the *Chartæ regales*, or chartered Rights of the Colonies, can be violated and annulled by Parliament, what Security can the Possessors of those Lands have for the Estates they enjoy? Let the Parliament try the Experiment on their Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, and judge of the Temper and Disposition of the Colonies by the Effect such a Step will produce among themselves.

I am Sir,
A LOYAL AMERICAN,
A. B.

* "*A Tax granted by the Parliament of England shall not bind those of Ireland, because they are not summoned to our Parliament.*" *And again*, "*Ireland hath a Parliament of its own, and maketh and altereth Laws, and our Statutes do not bind them, because they do not send Knights to our Parliament; but their Persons are the* King's Subjects, *like as the Inhabitants of Calais, Gascony, and Guienne, while they continued under the King's Subjection.* Blackstone, *Volume 1st, Page* 101, from the Year Books.

BOSTON, *June* 23.

ONE would think that the poor Cows of the Town of Boston suffer enough, by being deprived of the Grass with which Nature has so plentifully stored our Common this Year, without being haggled to Pieces with Cutlasses and Bayonets. A shameful Degradation of the Arms of Great Britain, Heaven knows, to have them turned upon dumb and inoffensive Cattle!

The Number of Governour Hutchinson's Addressers, consisting of Merchants, Shopkeepers, Pedlars, Pettifoggers, &c. amounted to 140; and it is said great Pains were taken throughout Boston, and many other Towns, to procure that Number, which must certainly appear very contemptible, when it is considered that there are full 400,000 Inhabitants in the Province.

The *solemn League* and *Covenant* for a Non-consumption of British Merchandise is an *Axe* to the *Root* of the Tree; by coming into it we establish our own Manufactures, save our Money, and finally our Country from the Destruction that threatens it.

The late Town Meeting was as full and respectable as ever was known; their Unanimity and Firmness was never exceeded. Not one, though often called upon, had any Thing to offer in Favour of paying for the Tea, in Compliance with the Boston Port Bill. All appeared disposed to stand the utmost Efforts of Tyranny, rather than make a free Surrender of the Rights of America. The Speeches made on the State of American Affairs would do Honour to any Assembly.

A Merchant in one of our Seaports, who has 5000l. Sterling in London, which was to have been remitted to him in British Manufactures, has now ordered the same to be sent him in Money; many others are now doing the same. The Boston Port Bill is certainly as anti-commercial as it is anti-charteral and inhuman.

Last Evening the Committee of Correspondence received a very kind and affectionate Letter, covering the Proceedings and Resolves of the respectable Town of Farmington, in Connecticut, passed in a very full Meeting held there on the 16th Instant; the first of which imports, that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the Port of Boston is an Invasion of the Rights and Privileges of every American, and as such they are determined to oppose the same, together with all other such arbitrary and tyrannical Acts, in every suitable Way and Manner that may be adopted in general Congress. The last Vote respects the Distress this Town must be reduced to by Means of the Port Bill, and concludes with raising a Committee to take in Subscriptions of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and other Provisions, of the Inhabitants of that Town, and to collect and transport the same to the Town of Boston; there to be delivered to the Selectmen * of said Town, to be by them distributed at their Discretion, to those who are incapacitated to procure a necessary Subsistence, in Consequence of the late oppressive Measures of Administration.

Last Tuesday Evening the Committee of Correspondence received the following Subscription from our sympathising Brethren of Marblehead, signed by 28 *principal Merchants and Traders in that Port.*

"We the Subscribers, Merchants and Traders of Marblehead, do hereby offer to our oppressed, but much respected Brethren of Boston, and other neighbouring Towns thereof, during the Operation of the Act of Parliament called the Port Bill, the free Use of our Stores in this Town, reserving only sufficient Room for our own Goods and Merchandise. We likewise assure them of our Readiness in seeing to the lading or unlading of their Goods in this Town, and shall consider ourselves obliged to them for every Opportunity of thus saving them Expense, and showing how much we sympathise with and respect them. We confidently depend on their Patience and Resolution, the known Characteristicks of Bostonians and their Neighbours; and hope soon to see them relieved from their Distress, and the Liberties of America founded on a permanent Basis, by an *indissoluble Union* of the Colonies.

* *Our Brethren will take Notice that the Overseers of the Poor are the legal Receivers of all Donations for the Relief of Boston.*

N. B. Such of us as have Wharfs, do likewise heartily and freely give the Use of them to our Brethren aforesaid, for landing their Goods and Merchandise in this Place."

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, *June* 6.

"It is urged by some, that Boston ought to pay for the Tea destroyed there. This is to give my Reasons why they should not pay for it. 1. Dutied Tea was prohibited by general Consent of all North America, for certainly nothing can make Goods more perfectly prohibited than a general Protest against their Importation. If this should want Form of Law, it surely has all the *Substance* of Reason that can be necessary to constitute the most *absolute* Prohibition; and if any Merchant sends prohibited Goods to any Port, he consents to risk the Loss of them. His Folly only is to be pitied. 2. I consider *that* Importation of Tea not as a mercantile Concern of the India Company, but as a political Medium, agreed upon by that Company and the Ministry together, to force the Tea Duty upon America, against their Consent; and therefore the Destruction of it was not in the least Degree a *malicious* Design of the Bostonians to injure the India Company, but a *virtuous* Effort to preserve their own Liberties. If a Man draws his Sword on me to deprive me of Life or Liberty, and I break his Sword, ought I to pay for the Sword? If a Man shuts me in his House, to deprive me of my Liberty, and I break his Door, ought I to pay for the Door? If I lie at Anchor in a Ship, and One sends a Fireship down on me to burn me, and I sink the Fireship, ought I to pay for it? 3. But here is Property destroyed, which ought to be paid for. Then, say I, let those sustain the Damage who were the blameable Causes of it, and not by any Means those who acted from a virtuous Necessity, from which they could not be excused, without Breach of that Duty they owed to their Country, to themselves, and their Posterity. 4. An Action cannot be good, or advisable, from which bad Consequences only, and no good Ones, will necessarily flow upon a whole Country. Paying for the Tea will be deemed Repentance, a Submission, a Retraction of that Virtue by which the Liberties of America were asserted and saved, and the grand Scheme to destroy them rendered abortive. Virtue relinquished, repented of, and given up with Shame, becomes a Butt of Ridicule for an Enemy, and argues a Baseness of Soul, which even a Friend must view with Contempt.

"I beg to be free enough to mention another Thing, which astonishes me and all your Friends, viz. That a Number of reputable People of Boston (some say forty, some sixty) have humbly addressed Governour Hutchinson, to implore the Mercy of the Ministry on poor Boston. I would deny this with great Bitterness, but I fear I cannot. I should have thought the late Proceedings of Parliament had dumb-foundered every Tory in America, but could not have imagined that a single one in Boston could have remained unconverted. That Sort of poor-spirited Animals must have wagged their Tails, and licked the Feet of their Despots, so long as to have lost the Spirit of an ordinary Cur, or they could never do this. To kiss the Rod is a Submission that can never be due to any but a righteous Chastiser. Imploring Mercy is always a Confession of Guilt, and to do this without a Conviction of Guilt is the most absurd Conduct conceivable. And in the Case in Point, to be really and sincerely convicted of Guilt, is worse; it is, in Principle, to give up all the Liberties of America. Can a Bostonian compliment a Man of Mr. Hutchinson's Conduct, whom all America believes to be the great Instrument of your Calamities? Can a Bostonian implore his Intercession with your Oppressors, Oppressors who have violated the Laws of God to wrong you; who have deprived you of the Wharfs, Landing Places, and Harbour, which the God of Nature, the Obligation of civil Contracts, and the Law of the Land, will conspire to seal to you as your Property and Right; who have vacated the Obligations of personal Covenants, such as are contained in Bills of Lading, Charter Parties, &c. and which the Laws of Heaven will oblige the Conscience of every honest Man to fulfil; I say, can the Virtue, can the Pride of a Bostonian submit to implore the Mercy of such Oppressors, and that too by soliciting the Mediation of their capital Tool of Oppression? I always had an exalted Opinion of the Virtue of the Bostonians. I indeed knew they might suffer, but never once suspected they could lose their Dignity in suffering. Excuse my warm Sentiments. If they give Wounds, they are the Wounds of a Friend. But I lament to tell you, this Conduct of a few with you weakens the Hands of your Friends, and furnishes Occasion to some, not over-friendly, to say the Bostonians themselves are melting away. Our Support can never save them whilst they want Firmness themselves, and whilst they themselves acknowledge that they suffer for their own Faults, and not for the Cause of American Liberty. Depend on it, it is the Design of the Southern Colonies to support Boston with their united Strength, to make their Cause a common one; but at the same Time, they greatly rely on your Firmness, your Prudence, your Virtue, and Example in the Struggle."

LIFE *and* LIBERTY *never shall be parted.*

THIS is the Motto of the Country, and we are unalterably determined never to part with our Liberties, let the Expense of defending them be what it may. We are told that the Ministry of Britain talk of taking away our *Charter!* Enemies to God and Man! do they think we will submit to Tyranny in our *own Land?* The Country which our Fathers purchased with *their Blood*, we will defend with *our Blood*.

A COUNTRYMAN.

To the FARMERS *in* AMERICA.

INCREASE your SHEEP, and raise WOOL, as far as possible; that you may, from this Time, wear LIBERTY CLOTH. FREEDOM.

NEW YORK, *June* 30.

A BILL for the Regulation of all the American Colonies is to be brought into the House of Commons in the present Session. This Intimation was received by the last Vessels arrived at Marblehead from London.

A Committee of Gentlemen, Inhabitants of this Province, will in a few Days be appointed to meet the Representatives of the other Colonies, at the ensuing grand continental Congress, to be held on the 1st Day of September next, at a Place that shall in the Interim be fixed on, agreeable to the Measures lately concerted by the Honourable House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay.

By Accounts from Jamaica, we are informed that the Inhabitants of Kingston have, after thirty Years Attention to it, completed an Herculean Labour, and brought Hope River from the Mountains to pass through the Town of Kingston; which is now, to the unspeakable Joy of every Inhabitant, incomparably well watered, and the Place rendered more healthy than at any Time since it was constructed. The wild Negroes, who had threatened to be very troublesome, are at length satisfied, and returned to a State of Order and Tranquillity.

Yesterday arrived in Town from Charlestown, South Carolina, David Douglass, Esq; Manager of the American Company of Comedians. Mrs. Douglass, several of the Performers, and all the necessary Apparatus for performing in this City during the ensuing Winter.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having given Orders for Transports to sail for New York, and there to take on Board his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Welch Fusileers, we hear the Vessels are already sailed, and Preparations are making here for their Embarkation as soon as they arrive.

The Boston Post last Night brought an Account of the Arrival at Marblehead of one of the Fleet of Transports with Troops from Ireland; that the 14th of July was fixed upon for a publick Fast, and the Measure was recommended from the Honourable House of Assembly to the Ministers,

to be by them propoſed to their ſeveral Congregations throughout the Province. His Excellency the Governour had not thought proper to iſſue a Proclamation in Conſequence of the Addreſs of this Purpoſe from the General Aſſembly; that an Aſſociation was carrying on through that Province for a Non-conſumption of Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe, which may arrive from England after the firſt Day of Auguſt next, the Subſcribers to be bound to an Obſervance of it by an Oath, and it is to ſubſiſt till the Port Act, &c. may be repealed.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 29.

WE hear his Honour the Governour has ordered Writs to be iſſued for ſummoning the General Aſſembly of this Province to meet on Monday the 18th of July, on the preſent State of Indian Affairs,

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, South Carolina, *June* 14.

"The Inhabitants are much alarmed at the arbitrary Proceedings of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and our Committee have met in Conſequence of the Letters received from the Northern Colonies, and are reſolved to co operate with them in any prudent Meaſures which may be thought likely to remedy the Grievance. I believe whatever New York and your City may conclude on (we place ſo much Confidence in your Moderation and Firmneſs) that our Town will readily join with. Our Tea remains here entirely unmoleſted; if the Duty is not taken off the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, we ſhall probably have Orders to ſend it home, which muſt be a mortifying Circumſtance, as well to my Lord North as to the India Company. We value ourſelves much on having given our Siſter Colonies ſo ſtriking an Inſtance of our Virtue, and Oppoſition to miniſterial Schemes; if it is not ſent for ſoon, it will be good for nothing. I could wiſh the Town of Boſton had taken this legal Way of deſtroying theirs, as it is equally effectual; beſides giving a Proof to all the World that we are ſo much attached to the Cauſe of Liberty, that there are not even Individuals among us who would purchaſe the baneful Herb."

Extract of a Letter from Captain John Connolly, *Commandant at* Fort Pitt, *to his Friend in* Philadelphia, *June* 27.

"The Inhabitants in general are fled from this Place, and the Country is in great Confuſion. I underſtand a Party of Shawaneſe Warriours were about to ſet out to annoy our Settlements towards Redſtone, and I have detached 100 active Militia, under the Command of good Officers, to fall in with them if poſſible, and expect to hear of a Skirmiſh between them, every Hour. I have ſent down the Appraiſements of the King's Boats, which I was obliged to tear up in the Hurry to laſh the Picquets. You will obſerve the Neceſſity of keping ſome of the Royal Iriſh here, in Order to protect ſo valuable a Part of his Majeſty's Property."

The following Extract from Dr. Ruſh's *Oration, delivered on the 14th Day of February* 1774, *before the American Philoſophical Society, "On the natural Hiſtory of Medicine among the Indians, and a comparative View of their Diſeaſes and Remedies with thoſe of civilized Nations," we hope will not be improper at this preſent Juncture.*

THE Danger of many Diſeaſes is not proportioned to their Violence, but to their Duration. America has advanced but a few Paces in Luxury and Effeminacy. There is yet Strength enough in her Vitals to give Life to thoſe Parts which are decayed. She may recall her Steps. For this Purpoſe,

1. Let our Children be educated in a Manner more agreeable to Nature.

2. Let the common People (who conſtitute the Wealth and Strength of our Country) be preſerved from the Effects of Intemperance. The Increaſe of the Price of ſpirituous Liquors, for this Purpoſe, is a Remedy as unequal to the Deſign as it is deſtructive to Liberty and Commerce. Sir William Temple tells us, that in Spain no Man can be admitted as an Evidence in Court who has once been convicted of Drunkenneſs. I do not call for ſo ſevere a Law in this Country. Let us firſt try the Force of ſevere Manners. Lycurgus governed more by theſe than by his Laws. "*Bonæ Mores, non bonæ Leges,*" according to Tacitus, were the Bulwarks of Virtue among the ancient Germans.

3. I deſpair of being able to call the Votaries of Bacchus from their Bottle, and ſhall therefore leave them to be rouſed by the more eloquent Twinges of the Gout.

4. I paſs over likewiſe the Ravages which it is making upon the Health and Populouſneſs of our Country. Had I double Portion of all that Eloquence which has been employed in deſcribing the political Evils which lately accompanied this Eaſt India Herb, it would be too little to ſet forth the numerous and complicated Diſeaſes which it has introduced among us. To encounter this Hydra requires an Arm, accuſtomed, like that of Hercules, to vanquiſh Monſters.

The Population of a Country is not to be accompliſhed by Rewards and Premiums; and it is happy for America that the univerſal Preſſures of the Moſt ſtrident Religion, the Checks lately given to Negro Slavery, the general Unwillingneſs among us to acknowledge the Uſurpations of Primogeniture, the Addition of Canada to the Britiſh Empire, the univerſal Practice of Inoculation for the Smallpox, and the Abſence of the Plague, under the Interpoſition of Government for that Purpoſe wiſely uſed.

Theſe Advantages can only be ſecured to our Country by AGRICULTURE. This is the true Baſis of national Health, Riches, and Population. Nations, like Individuals, never riſe higher than when they are ignorant whither they are tending. It is impoſſible to tell from Hiſtory what will be the Effects of Agriculture, Induſtry, Temperance, and Commerce, urged on by the Competition of Colonies, united in the ſame general Purſuits; in a Country which for Extent, Variety of Soil, Climate, and Number of navigable Rivers, has never been equalled in any Quarter of the Globe. America is the Theatre where human Nature will probably receive her laſt and principal literary, civil, and military Honours.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 27.

At a Meeting of the Committees appointed by the ſeveral Counties of the Province of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, the 22*d Day of June* 1774, *and continued by Adjournment, from Day to Day, till the* 25*th of the ſame Month, preſent* 92 *Members,* MATTHEW TILGHMAN, *Eſq; in the Chair,*

IT being moved from the Chair to aſcertain the Manner of dividing upon Queſtions, it was agreed that on any Diviſion each County have one Vote, and that all Queſtions be determined by a Majority of Counties.

The Letter and Vote of the Town of Boſton, ſeveral Letters and Papers from Philadelphia and Virginia, the Act of Parliament for blocking up the Port and Harbour of Boſton, the Bill depending in Parliament ſubverſive of the Charter of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and that enabling the Governour to ſend ſuppoſed Offenders from thence to another Colony, or England, for Trial, were read; and, after mature Deliberation thereon,

I. Reſolved, that the ſaid Act of Parliament, and Bills, if paſſed into Acts, are cruel and oppreſſive Invaſions of the natural Rights of the People of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, as Men, and of their conſtitutional Rights, as Engliſh Subjects; and that the ſaid Act, if not repealed, and the ſaid Bills, if paſſed into Acts, will lay a Foundation for the utter Deſtruction of Britiſh America: And, therefore, that the Town of Boſton, and Province of Maſſachuſetts, are now ſuffering in the common Cauſe of America.

II. Reſolved, that is the Duty of every Colony in America to unite in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Means to obtain a Repeal of the ſaid Act, and alſo of the ſaid Bills, if paſſed into Acts.

III. Reſolved, that it is the Opinion of this Committee that if the Colonies come into a joint Reſolution to ſtop all Importations from and Exportations to Great Britain, until the ſaid Acts, or Bills (if paſſed into Acts) be repealed, the ſame will be the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Means to obtain a Repeal of the ſaid Act, or Acts, and preſerve North America and her Liberties.

IV. Reſolved, notwithſtanding the People of this Province will have many Inconveniencies and Difficulties to encounter, by breaking off their commercial Intercourſe with the Mother Country, and are deeply affected at the Diſtreſs which will be thereby neceſſarily brought on many of their Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, yet their Affection and Regard to an injured and oppreſſed Siſter Colony, their Duty to themſelves, their Poſterity, and their Country, demand the Sacrifice; and therefore that this Province will join in an Aſſociation with the other principal and neighbouring Colonies to ſtop all Exportations to and Importations from Great Britain, until the ſaid Act, and Bills (if paſſed into Acts) be repealed. The Non-importation and Non-exportation to take Place on ſuch future Day as may be agreed on by a general Congreſs of Deputies from the Colonies, the Non-export of Tobacco to depend, and take Place, only, on a ſimilar Agreement by Virginia and North Carolina, and to commence at ſuch Time as may be agreed on by the Deputies for this Province and the ſaid Colonies of Virginia and North Carolina.

V. Reſolved, that the Deputies from this Province are authoriſed to agree to any Reſtrictions upon Exports to the Weſt Indies, which may be deemed neceſſary by a Majority of the Colonies at the general Congreſs.

VI. Reſolved, that the Deputies from this Province are authoriſed, in Caſe the Majority of the Colonies ſhould think the Importation of particular Articles from Great Britain to be *indiſpenſably* neceſſary for their reſpective Colonies, to admit and provide for this Province ſuch Articles as our Circumſtances ſhall neceſſarily require.

VII. Reſolved, that it is the Opinion of this Committee that the Merchants and others, Venders of Goods and Merchandiſes within this Province, ought not to take Advantage of the above Reſolve for Non-importation, but that they ought to ſell their Goods and Merchandiſes that they now have, or may hereafter import, at the ſame Rates they have been accuſtomed to do within one Year laſt paſt; and that if any Perſon ſhall ſell any Goods which he now has, or hereafter may have, or may import, on any other Terms than above expreſſed, no Inhabitant of this Province ought, at any Time thereafter, to deal with any ſuch Perſon, his Agent, Manager, Factor, or Storekeeper, for any Commodity whatever.

VIII. Reſolved *unanimouſly*, that a Subſcription be opened in the ſeveral Counties of this Province, for an immediate Collection for the Relief of the diſtreſſed Inhabitants of Boſton, now cruelly deprived of the Means of procuring Subſiſtence for themſelves and Families, by the Operation of the ſaid Act for blocking up their Harbour; and that the ſame be collected by the Committees of the reſpective Counties, and ſhipped by them in ſuch Proviſions as may be thought moſt uſeful.

IX. *Unanimouſly* reſolved, that this Committee embrace this publick Opportunity to teſtify their Gratitude and moſt cordial Thanks to the Patrons and Friends of Liberty in Great Britain, for their patriotick Efforts to prevent the preſent Calamity of America.

X. Reſolved, that Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnſon, Junior, Robert Goldſborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chaſe, Eſquires, or any two or more of them, be Deputies for this Province, to attend a general Congreſs of Deputies from the Colonies, at ſuch Time and Place as may be agreed on, to effect one general Plan of Conduct, operating on the commerical Connexion of the Colonies with the Mother Country, for the Relief of Boſton and Preſervation of American Liberty; and that the Deputies of this Province immediately correſpond with Virginia and Pennſylvania, and through them with the other Colonies, to obtain a Meeting of the general Congreſs, and to communicate, as the Opinion of this Committee, that the 20th Day of September next will be the moſt convenient Time, and the City of Philadelphia the moſt convenient Place, for a Meeting; which Time and Place, to prevent Delay, they are directed to propoſe.

XI. Reſolved *unanimouſly*, that this Province will break off all Trade and Dealings with that Colony, Province, or Town, which ſhall decline or refuſe to come into the general Plan, which may be adopted by the Colonies.

XII. Reſolved, that the Deputies for this Province, upon their Return, call together the Committees of the ſeveral Counties, and lay before them the Meaſures adopted by the general Congreſs.

Ordered, that Copies of theſe Reſolutions be tranſmitted to the Committees of Correſpondence for the ſeveral Colonies, and be alſo publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette. By Order.

JOHN DUCKETT, Clerk of the Committee.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Subject of American Grievances hath been ſo fully diſcuſſed, and the *true Principles* on which our legal and *conſtitutional* Rights and Privileges ought to be fixed and eſtabliſhed have been ſo clearly elucidated, that it is far from my preſent Purpoſe to trouble your or the Publick with a Repetition of thoſe Arguments, which have been ſufficiently enforced by ſuch a Variety of able and reſpectable Pens; but finding that America is repreſented, by ſome, as having been deficient in thoſe *dutiful* and reſpectful Applications which ought firſt to have been made to our *moſt gracious* SOVEREIGN and his Parliament, I take the Liberty to deſire the Favour of you to *republiſh* ſome of the Proceedings of our COUNCIL and HOUSE OF BURGESSES in their Seſſion of 1768, together with a material Extract of a Letter written in 1773 by the two Houſes of Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts Bay to the Lord Dartmouth, his MAJESTY's principal Secretary of State for the American Department. Theſe, as I am perſuaded America ſtill retains the ſame Sentiments, will abundantly ſhow how very unjuſtly we are accuſed of wiſhing to deſtroy our Connexions with and Dependence on Great Britain, and at the ſame Time hold out a Caution to us againſt attempting too extenſive a Retroſpect, and thereby draw into Queſtion what we have already acquieſced in with ſo much Deliberation, and in ſo ſolemn a Manner. Should we affect that Line which we have profeſſed our Willingneſs to abide by, it is greatly to be feared that the Weight of our *juſt Claims* will be much leſſened, and that we ſhall, with too much Reaſon, be conſidered, by the whole World, as unſteady and fickle in our publick Deliberations. I have no Apprehenſions that the Conceſſions we have made can ever operate as a dangerous Precedent againſt us, ſince it is evident that the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made previous to the Concluſion of the laſt War are allowed to derive their Efficacy merely from the Acquieſcence of America, and her Conceſſions to have been made purely on the Principles of Convenience and mutual Advantage. Before this Period, we lived a free and happy People; and I muſt own it is my moſt ardent Wiſh to ſee Things return to their old Channel. Without farther Preface. I ſhall ſubjoin what I have alluded to; and am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient Servant,

A SINCERE LOVER OF MY COUNTRY.

The PETITION *to his* MAJESTY.

To THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Council and the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, not diſcouraged by a too well grounded Apprehenſion that their Conduct has been unfavourably repreſented to your Royal Ear, but relying, with the moſt implicit Confidence, on your Majeſty's known Juſtice, and moſt gracious Diſpoſition towards all your loving Subjects, how far ſoever removed, humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Preſence with the warmeſt Aſſurances of their moſt cordial and inviolable Attachment to your ſacred Perſon and Government.

They do, with the higheſt Senſe of Gratitude, acknowledge the many great and ſignal Benefits they have reaped from their Parent Kingdom, under the glorious and auſpicious Reigns of your Majeſty and your Royal Anceſtors; and, with all Humility, ſubmit to your princely Conſideration the Tenour of their whole Conduct, and that of their Foreſathers, as the moſt lively Evidence of their Duty and Affection.

They humbly embrace this Occaſion to reiterate their unfeigned Thanks to your Majeſty for your gracious and ready Aſſent to the Repeal of the late oppreſſive Stamp Act; but, at the ſame Time, they cannot ſufficiently lament the Shortneſs of that Interval of Happineſs they have enjoyed between ſo agreeable and pleaſing an Event, and the enacting ſeveral late Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, equally burthenſome to your Majeſty's Colonies in general, and, as they moſt humbly conceive, equally derogatory to thoſe conſtitutional Privileges and Immunities which they, the Heirs and Deſcendents of free born Britons, have ever eſteemed their unqueſtionable and invaluable Birthrights.

They, therefore, proſtrating themſelves at the Foot of your Throne, moſt humbly implore your fatherly Goodneſs, and Protection of this and all their Siſter Colonies in the Enjoyment of their ancient and ineſtimable Right of being governed by ſuch Laws only, reſpecting their internal Polity and Taxation, as are derived from their own Conſent, with the Approbation of their Sovereign; a Right which, as Freemen, founding their Claim upon the vital Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, they have exerciſed without Interruption, and which, as they humbly conceive, has been frequently recognized and confirmed to them. And they do aſſure your Majeſty, with that Truth and Sincerity which Duty, Gratitude, and Affection, to the beſt of Kings, ought ever to inſpire, that they will, at all Times, exert their beſt Endeavours, even at the Expenſe of their Lives and Fortunes, to promote the Glory of your Majeſty's Reign, and the Proſperity of Great Britain; upon which, they are convinced, their own Security and Happineſs eſſentially depend.

That your Majeſty may long and glorioufly reign, in the Hearts of a free and happy People, is the moſt ardent Prayer of your Majeſty's moſt faithful and dutiful Subjects,

The COUNCIL and the BURGESSES
and REPRESENTATIVES.
of the PEOPLE of VIRGINIA.

The MEMORIAL *to the* HOUSE *of* LORDS.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL *and* TEMPORAL *in Parliament aſſembled,*

The Memorial of his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects the COUNCIL *and the* BURGESSES *and* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of* VIRGINIA, *now met in General Aſſembly,*

HUMBLY REPRESENTS,

THAT your Memorialiſts are ſo truly ſenſible of the Happineſs and Security they derive from their Connexions with and Dependence upon Great Britain, the Parent Kingdom of this and all his Majeſty's other Colonies in America, that they cannot but be impreſſed with the deepeſt Concern that any unlucky Incident ſhould ever have interrupted that ſalutary and pleaſing Harmony which they wiſh ever to ſubſiſt. They acknowledge the Wiſdom and Juſtice of Parliament in repealing the late oppreſſive Stamp Act, though they muſt conſider ſeveral recent Acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature as equally ſubverſive of thoſe conſtitutional Principles of Liberty and Freedom which they and their Anceſtors have ever eſteemed their indiſputable Birthrights, as the immediate Heirs and Deſcendents of free born Britons.

Your Memorialiſts cannot ſufficiently lament that the Remoteneſs of their Situation from the Seat of his Majeſty's Empire too often expoſes them to ſuch Miſrepreſentations as are apt to involve them in Cenſures of Diſloyalty to their moſt gracious Sovereign, and the Want of a proper Reſpect and Deference to the Britiſh Parliament; whereas they have ever indulged themſelves in the agreeable Perſuaſion that they had entitled themſelves to be conſidered as inferiour to none of their Fellow Subjects, in any Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, for Duty or Affection. They therefore humbly hope that an Application to your Lordſhips, the fixed and hereditary Guardians of Britiſh Liberty, upon ſo important an Occaſion, will not be thought improper, but that the Grievances of a whole People will be regarded as Objects worthy your moſt ſerious Attention.

They preſume not to claim any other than the natural Rights of Britiſh Subjects. The fundamental and vital Principles of their happy Government, ſo univerſally admired, is known to conſiſt in this, that no Power on Earth has a Right to impoſe Taxes upon the People, or to take the ſmalleſt Portion of their Property, without their Conſent, given by their Repreſentatives in Parliament. This has ever been eſteemed the chief Pillar of their Conſtitution, the very Palladium of their Liberties. If this Principle is ſuffered to decay, the Conſtitution muſt expire with it; as no Man can enjoy even the Shadow of Freedom, if his Property, acquired by his own Induſtry, and the Sweat of his Brow, may be wreſted from him at the Will of another, without his own Conſent.

This Truth is ſo well eſtabliſhed that it is unneceſſary to attempt a Demonſtration of it to Engliſhmen, who feel the Principle firmly implanted in them, diffuſing through their whole Frame Complacency and Cheerfulneſs.

In this happy Situation lived the Anceſtors of your Memorialiſts, when they firſt undertook, with the Approbation of their Sovereigns, but at the Expenſe of their Blood and their own Treaſure, to explore and ſettle theſe new Regions. The natural and conſtitutional Rights and Privileges which they had enjoyed in their native Country, your Memorialiſts humbly conceive, could not be loſt or forfeited by their Migration to America; but were brought over by them entire, and tranſmitted to their Deſcendents inviolate.

Let not your Memorialiſts, My Lords, be miſunderſtood; they affect not, they do not wiſh, an Independency of their Parent Kingdom, but rejoice in their reciprocal Connexions, which they know are eſſential to the Happineſs of both. They have been cheriſhed, they have been protected by their Mother Country, and acknowledge themſelves bound, by every Tie of Gratitude and Affection, to embrace all Opportunities of promoting the Proſperity of Great Britain, to the utmoſt of their Abilities. They cheerfully acquieſce in the Authority of Parliament to make Laws for preſerving this neceſſary Dependence, yet they cannot conceive, and humbly inſiſt that it is not eſſential to this Purpoſe, or to ſupport a proper Relation between a Mother Country and Colonies tranſplanted from her, that ſhe ſhould have a Right to raiſe Money upon them without their Conſent.

The Trade of the Colonies, almoſt as ſoon as it became an Object worthy the national Attention, was laid under ſuch Reſtrictions as were thought neceſſary to ſecure their Dependence, and promote the Intereſt of the whole extended Empire. The natural Rights, and firſt Principles, of the Engliſh Conſtitution, were very early ingrafted into the Conſtitutions of the Colonies. Hence a legiſlative Authority, ever eſſential in all free States, was derived and aſſimilated as nearly as might be to that in England, the Crown reſerving to itſelf the executive Authority of Government, and the Power of aſſenting and diſſenting to all Laws; but the Privilege of chooſing their own Repreſentatives was continued in the People, and confirmed to them by repeated and expreſs Stipulations. The Conſtitution and Government of this Colony being thus fixed and eſtabliſhed, your Memorialiſts, and their Anceſtors, enjoyed the Fruits of their own Labour, with a Security which Liberty only can impart. Upon preſſing and emergent Occaſions, not within their own Powers of Redreſs, they frequently applied to their King and common Father, and repeatedly, they own it with Gratitude, have received ſeaſonable Reliefs from their Mother Country. On the other Hand, when his Majeſty has had Occaſion for the Aſſiſtance of his dutiful Subjects in America, Requiſitions have been conſtantly made from the Crown, by the King's Governours, to the Repreſentatives of the People; who have complied with them, to the utmoſt Extent of their Abilities. The ample and adequate Proviſion made by the Aſſemblies of this Colony in the Reign of King *Charles* II. and upon his Requiſition, for the Support of the civil Government, by an Impoſt of 2s. Sterling *per* Hogſhead upon all our Tobacco exported, 1s. 3d. *per* Tun upon Ships and Veſſels, and 6d. *per* Poll upon all Perſons imported, except Mariners; the many and large Supplies voted during the Courſe of the laſt War, upon Requiſitions from his Majeſty, and his Royal Grandfather; afford both early and recent Inſtances of the Diſpoſition of the Aſſemblies of this Colony to do every Thing that could reaſonably be aſked or expected from them, and are at the ſame Time inconteſtable Proofs that the Parliament of Great Britain never, until very lately, aſſumed a Power of impoſing Taxes on the People of the Colonies, for the Purpoſes of raiſing a Revenue, or ſupporting the Contingencies of Government.

To ſay that the Parliament of Great Britain has a conſtitutional Authority and Right to impoſe internal Taxes on the Inhabitants of this Continent, who are not, and, from the Nature of their Situation, cannot be repreſented in the Houſe of Commons, is, in a Word, as your Memorialiſts moſt humbly conceive, to command them to bid adieu to their natural and civil Liberties, and prepare for a State of Slavery. The Commons of Great Britain can impoſe no Tax on the People there without burthening themſelves, in ſome Proportion. If their Taxes ſhould be diſagreeable and grievious to their Conſtituents, the Conſtitution has not left the People without a Remedy. But what, My Lords, muſt be the Situation of the Coloniſts if an Authority and Right to tax them ſhould be eſtabliſhed in the Britiſh Parliament? Unrepreſented as they are, and for ever muſt be, their Grievances cannot be fairly and properly explained. They have it not in their Power, if they are to be taxed, to point out the Mode leaſt burthenſome to themſelves. The Parliament bears no Share of the Taxes impoſed on the Colonies; and their Doom will generally be determined before they receive the leaſt Intelligence that a Subject had been agitated in Parliament, whereby they, or their Intereſts, might be affected. The Notion of a virtual Repreſentation has been ſo often and clearly refuted that your Memorialiſts decline troubling your Lordſhips with any Obſervations on that Head.

The Stamp Act, ſo often and juſtly complained of, confeſſedly impoſed internal Taxes on the Colonies; and ſeveral late Acts of Parliament plainly, as your Memorialiſts conceive, tend to the ſame Point. That the Parliament may make Laws for regulating the Trade of the Colonies has been granted. Sometimes, Duties have been impoſed to reſtrain the Commerce of one Part of the Empire that was like to prove injurious to another; and, by this Means, the general Welfare of the Whole may have been promoted. But a Tax impoſed upon ſuch of the Britiſh Exports as are Neceſſaries of Life, to be paid by the Coloniſts upon Importation, and this not with the moſt diſtant View to the Intereſts of Commerce, but merely to raiſe a Revenue, or, in plainer Words, to compel the Coloniſts to part with their Money againſt their Inclinations, your Memorialiſts conceive to be a Tax internal, to all Intents and Purpoſes.

Of this Sort, your Memorialiſts cannot but conſider the late Act of Parliament granting certain Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America. The Preamble of the Act plainly ſpeaks the Deſign of it; and can it, My Lords, be thought juſt or reaſonable that the Coloniſts, reſtricted as they are in their Trade of every Kind, ſhould be compelled to pay Duties on the Articles enumerated in this Act? They have long been reſtrained from purchaſing many of the Neceſſaries of Life at any other than the Britiſh Market; they are confined in their Exports alſo, and now are told that they ſhall not have ſuch Neceſſaries without paying a Duty for them. The Stamp Act impoſed a Duty upon certain Inſtruments of Writing, and by the late Act the Colonies are to be compelled to pay a Duty upon every Slip of Paper they uſe in the moſt ordinary Occurrences of Life.

The Purpoſes of Government, which are ſaid to be the chief Objects of this Act, your Memorialiſts have ſhown were long ſince provided for in this Colony. This is again remarked, not that your Memorialiſts would claim any particular excluſive Merit from it, but to ſhow how eaſily our internal Concerns may be miſtaken at the Diſtance of 3000 Miles; for, had this been attended to, your Memorialiſts are unwilling to ſuppoſe that the Parliament would have impoſed Taxes on a Colony for Purpoſes amply provided for in that Colony. The Manner alſo in which this Act is to be executed, your Memorialiſts are apprehenſive may, in Time, prove deſtructive to the Liberties of the People.

The Act ſuſpending the legiſlative Power of the Province of New York your Memorialiſts cannot but conſider as ſtill more alarming to the Colonies in general, though it has that ſingle Province in View as its immediate Object. If the Parliament has a Right to compel the Colonies to furniſh a ſingle Article for the Troops ſent over to America, by the ſame

Rule they may oblige them to furniſh Clothes, Arms, and every other Thing, even the Pay of the Officers and Soldiers; a Doctrine replete with every Kind of Miſchief, and utterly ſubverſive of every Thing dear and valuable to us: For what Advantage could the People of the Colonies derive from their Right of chooſing their own Repreſentatives, if thoſe Repreſentatives, when choſen, not permitted to exerciſe their own Judgments, were under a Neceſſity (on Pain of being deprived of their legiſlative Authority) of enforcing the Mandates of a Britiſh Parliament, though ever ſo injurious to the Intereſts of the Colony they repreſent! Your Memorialiſts could enlarge upon this diſagreeable Subject, but fear they have already treſpaſſed too far upon your Lordſhips Time and Patience. They have communicated to your Lordſhips, and it is hoped with the greateſt Decency and Reſpect, the Sentiments of a free and loyal People. It only remains for them to beſeech your Lordſhips, with that Earneſtneſs which the Importance of the Subject inſpires, to uſe your Parliamentary Power and Influence in procuring a Repeal of the above recited Acts of Parliament, and in ſecuring to us, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful, though diſtant Subjects, the full Enjoyment of all our natural and conſtitutional Rights and Privileges.

In the ſame Seſſion the Council and Burgeſſes joined in a Remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, nearly of the ſame Import as the Memorial to the Lords. This Remonſtrance concluded in the following Manner.

THUS have the Remonſtrants expreſſed, and they truſt with decent Firmneſs, the Sentiments of a free and loyal People. It is hoped that the Honourable Houſe of Commons will no longer proſecute Meaſures which they who are deſigned to ſuffer under them muſt ever conſider as much fitter for Exiles driven from their native Country, after having ignominiouſly forfeited her Favours and Protection, than for the Poſterity of Britons, who have been at all Times anxious and ſolicitous to demonſtrate their Reſpect and Affection for their Mother Kingdom, by embracing every Occaſion to promote her Proſperity and Glory; but that Britiſh Patriots will never conſent to the Exerciſe of anti-conſtitutional Powers, which, even in theſe remote Corners, may in Time prove dangerous in their Example to the interiour Parts of the Britiſh Empire. Should the Remonſtrants be diſappointed in theſe Hopes, the neceſſary Reſult will be, that the Coloniſts, reduced to extreme Poverty, will be compelled to contract themſelves within their little Spheres, and obliged to content themſelves with their Home-ſpun Manufactures.

Extract of a Letter written by the two Houſes of the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts Bay to the Lord Dartmouth, dated June the 29th 1773, containing the moſt ſenſible Strictures on the ever memorable Speech *of Governour Hutchinſon delivered to them at the Opening of their laſt Seſſion, which ſeems to have been calculated to revive the unhappy Diſputes between Great Britain and the Colonies, and probably laid the Foundation of their preſent Misfortunes, which all good Men muſt greatly lament.*

IF your Lordſhip ſhould condeſcend to aſk, what are the Means of reſtoring the Harmony ſo much deſired? We ſhould anſwer, in a Word, that we are humbly of Opinion, if Things were brought to the general State in which they ſtood at the Concluſion of the late War, it would reſtore the happy Harmony which at that Time ſubſiſted. [See Publick Ledger, March 14th 1774.]

ROBERT BRUCE,
WATCHMAKER.

At the Houſe above Mr. *ANDERSON*'s Tavern,

MAKES and REPAIRS all Sorts of WATCHES and CLOCKS, and will be much obliged to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him. He returns his moſt grateful Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and begs a Continuance of their Favours. (ll)

*** *WATCHES ſent from the* COUNTRY *ſhall be done with Expedition, and returned with Care.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 19, 1774.

JAMES SLATE, TAILOR from *London*,

begs Leave to inform the Publick that he has juſt opened Shop the ſecond Door below Mr. *Anderſon*'s Tavern, where he carries on his Buſineſs in all its Branches, and will be much obliged to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom. (l)

For SALE,

MILLSTONES, *Dutch* FANS, RIDDLES for FANS, WOVE WIRE for ROLLING SCREENS, LOOKING GLASSES of every Kind, BRASS CHARIOT BOXES, BRASS CHAIR NAILS, BAR IRON, *Madeira* WINE, *Demarara* and *Jamaica* SPIRITS, and a ſtrong Top CHAISE quite new.

NEWCASTLE, *July* 14, 1774. (tf) JOHN SYME.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND Acres of LAND, lying on the River *Shenando*, in the County of *Frederick*, eight Miles above *Abby*'s Gap. One Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and an extenſive Credit will be given for the Remainder. Mr. *James Brown* will ſhow the Land to any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and I ſhall be on the Premiſes the laſt Week in *September* next.

(tf) NATHANIEL BURWELL.

ISLE of WIGHT, *July* 19, 1774.

To be LET *to the loweſt Bidder (purſuant to an Order of Veſtry of* St. Paul's *Pariſh) at* Hanover *Town, on* Friday *the 29th Inſtant* (July)

THE Building of a large commodious BRICK CHURCH, in the lower Part of the ſaid Pariſh, to be 80 Feet in Length, and 35 Feet wide, with a Croſs projecting 20 Feet on each Side, and 35 Feet wide, according to a Plan to be produced that Day. A conſiderable Sum of Money will be paid down, and the future Payments made known at the Day of Letting. Bond and approved Security will be required of the Undertaker, for his faithful Performance in building the ſame.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON, } Churchwardens.
THOMAS GARLAND, }

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Surry* County, beautifully ſituated on *James* River, a little above *Swan*'s *Point*, containing about 1300 Acres, well timbered with Pine and White Oak, and a Stream with a Dam acroſs it ſufficient to carry a Saw Mill runs through the Middle of the Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Captain *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, Colonel *Herbert Claiborne* in *King William*, or the Subſcriber at *Huntington*.

CHARLES HARRISON.

For CHARTER, *to any Part of* EUROPE,

THE Ship *Anne*, *Thomas Wilſon* Maſter, Burthen 520 Hhds. or 14,000 Buſhels. For Terms apply to me in *Norfolk*. JOHN WALKER.

*** Who has for Sale a Quantity of exceeding good coarſe SALT, on reaſonable Terms.

YORK TOWN, *July* 18, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately, and ſhall return in a few Months.

WILLIAM GOOSLEY.

RUN away from the Schooner *Marigold*, lying at *Hobb*'s *Hole*, the 6th of *July*, a young Negro Man named DAVID, a very good Sailor, about 22 Years old, and very knapper-kneed; had on, when he went away, a Pair of long Trouſers, and a blue Jump Waiſtcoat, his other Clothing I do not remember. He is five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, and pretty black. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Fellow, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, in *Northumberland* County, or confines him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40 s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows; and as I imagine he will endeavour to get on Board ſome Veſſel, I hereby forewarn all Maſters of ſuch from harbouring or carrying him away.

(2ll) GEORGE DAMERON.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Honourable General Court, and by Letter of Attorney from Colonel George Mercer *of* Virginia, *now in* London, *will be ſold at publick Auction,*

ABOUT 3500 ACRES of LAND in the County of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt*'s Ordinary, about twelve Miles from *Leeſburg*, forty from *Alexandria*, and thirty five from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This Land is well known, by the Deſcription of *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. —Alſo 6500 Acres on *Shenando* River, in the County of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker*'s Ordinary, and binding on the River about ſeven Miles. As this Tract is Part of a Survey one of the firſt in that Part of the Colony, its good Quality cannot be queſtioned, it is well watered, will admit of two Mills on Land Streams, and others on the River; there are now on it ſix Plantations well improved for Cropping, 110 Slaves, and very large and choice Stocks of Horſes (ſome of the Dray Breed) black Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; which, together with the Crops of Corn and Wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 Barrels and 5000 Buſhels) will be ſold on the Premiſes, on the 24th Day of *November* next, or next fair Day ——The *Loudoun* Lands will be ſold at *Weſt*'s Ordinary, on the 21ſt Day of the ſame Month. Both Tracts will be laid off in Lots to ſuit every Kind of Purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, near the *Loudoun* Land, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shenando* Tract. Among the Slaves are two good Blackſmiths, two Carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful Waggoner. The aged black Cattle, and grown Hogs, will be fattened for Slaughter.—— Purchaſers above 25 l. will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to the Subſcribers, who will be prepared to make Conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE.
(20) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, near *Milner*'s Warehouſe, on the 13th of *June*, a Mulatto Man named SAM, about 35 Years of Age, five Feet four or five Inches high, of a pleaſant Countenance, a remarkable Scar on one of his little Fingers, and has loſt ſome of his fore Teeth; had on, and carried with him, a Pair of brown Rolls Trouſers, an Oſnabrug Shirt, and an old Negro Cotton Jacket. I have heard he is making for *Norfolk*, in Order to get on Board ſome Veſſel, and it is probable he may try to paſs for a Freeman; all Maſters of Veſſels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril. I will give 3 l. Reward to any Perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I may get him again.

(l) MATTHEW JORDAN.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a Negro Man named FRANK, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, about 35 Years of Age, his left Thumb has a Cut on the Joint that he cannot move it, is a little bow-legged, and has been a good Deal whipped, as appears by his Back; had on a Check Shirt, and a Pair of Pompadour coloured Breeches. He ſays he was imported about twelve Years ago by Colonel *Tabb*, and lived at his Home Plantation for ſome Time, but, for twelve Months paſt, he lived with one *William Baſdale*, in *Prince Edward*, who he will not agree is his Maſter. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

(ll) SAMUEL FARR.

COMMITTED to *Bedford* Jail, a Servant Man who ſays his Name is JOHN FORBES, and that he belongs to *John Hook*, in *North Carolina*, a thick well made Fellow, of a reddiſh Complexion, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, and about fifty Years of Age. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

(ll) SAMUEL FARR.

COMMITTED to *Bedford* Jail, a Servant Man named THOMAS FLINN, who ſays he belongs to *Thomas Badget*, near the *Rocky Ridge*. He is about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, well made, and appears to be about eighteen Years of Age. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and take him away.

(ll) SAMUEL FARR.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a ſmall RED COW about four Years old, with Part of her Tail off, marked with a ſmooth Crop and Slit in her right Ear, and a Half Moon in the left. She has ſince had a Calf. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55 s.

(ll) JOHN JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a ſmall BAY HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, appears to be ten Years old, a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

(ll) THOMAS WELCH.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about three Years old, four Feet ſeven Inches high, has a ſmall white Spot on his left Cheek, dockt, but not branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

(ll) ROBERT EWING.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE COLT two Years old, four Feet two Inches high, a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

(ll) JOHN AMONET.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a DARK BAY HORSE with ſeveral Saddle Spots, appears to be Hipſhotten, has a few gray Hairs at the Root of his Tail, had on a Bell with a Patch at the Edge, and branded on the near Shoulder M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55 s.

JOHN PHELPS.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, a Star in his Forehead, ſhod before, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 9 l. (ll) JOHN TRUE.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a large DARK BROWN STEER about five Years old, marked in the right Ear with a Crop and Underkeel, and branded on the left Horn HM in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. JOHN LEE.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a YELLOW BAY MARE about twelve Years old, thirteen Hands and a Half high, a Star in her Forehead, ſeveral Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Buttock H. Alſo a GRAY FILLY belonging to the Mare, about ſix Months old, with a Snip on its Noſe. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

(ll) JOHN AMONET.

JULY 5, 1774.

THE *Frederickſburg* Jockey Club are deſired to meet on *Friday* the 29th Inſtant, at which Time ſome Matters of Conſequence relative to their *October* Meeting will be laid before them to ſettle. It is neceſſary there ſhould be a pretty full Club, for which Reaſon it is expected thoſe who can poſſible make it convenient will attend. (2) GEORGE WEEDON, Secretary.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 10, 1774.

THE Sale of the deceaſed Colonel *James Quarles*'s NEGROES, advertiſed to be at *Aylett*'s Warehouſe, on the 13th Inſtant, is, by Conſent of Parties, deferred till the 10th of *Auguſt*, at which Time they will moſt certainly be ſold, agreeable to the former Advertiſement. GOODRICH CRUMP.

NORFOLK, *July* 10, 1774.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS, who come well recommended, will have good Encouragement on applying to me; in the Manufactory of Linen, Diaper, Damaſks, *Manchester* Stuffs, Gauzes, figured Cotton Counterpanes, &c. And I will give good Prices for SPUN COTTON, agreeable to the Fineneſs; or RAW COTTON, clear of Seed. GARDINER FLEMING.

WEST POINT, *July* 11, 1774.

WE INTEND to leave the Colony.

ALLEN CAMMERON.
(2ll) JAMES WALLACE.

AS the Members of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes have referred the Conſideration of the important Matters recommended to them by ſome of the Northern Colonies to the firſt Day of *Auguſt* next, it is expected the Members who may be choſen at the enſuing Election will not fail to meet at the Time appointed. There is no Neceſſity to repreſent to the Publick what an Appearance it would have to keep them longer in Suſpenſe about our Determinations.

The MODERATOR.

JAMES CRAIG,
AT THE GOLDEN BALL,
WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick that he has juſt got an eminent Hand, in the WATCH and CLOCK MAKING BUSINESS, who ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to the ſame in *Great Britain*, and will be much obliged to thoſe who favour him with their Commands. He makes, and repairs, REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and STOP WATCHES, in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

JEWELLERY, GOLD, and SILVER WORK, as uſual, made in the neateſt Manner, and on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money only, at the above Shop.

WANTED, a COOK who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

To be SOLD,

THE Sloop PROVIDENCE, Burthen about 45 Tuns, only nine Months old, very well built, neatly finiſhed off, completely found, has large Accommodations, and ſails remarkably faſt. For Terms apply to Captain *Charles Thomas* at *Norfolk*, or to

(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON, Junior.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, who is removed from *Boyd*'s *Hole*, on *Potowmack* River, to *Buckſkin* Creek on *Nottoway* River, *Dinwiddie* County, on *Saturday* the 2d of *July*, a likely well made Mulatto Fellow, named HARRY, about 22 or 23 Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, ſome Scars may be ſeen on his Arms and Back if ſtripped, has remarkable high inſteps, ſpeaks ſoft, and is very ſubtle and inſinuating, is very fond of Dreſs, and cannot bear to go barefoot; had on, when he went away, a dark brown Cloth Livery Coat turned up with Green, Waiſtcoat of the ſame, ſtriped Velveret Breeches, a white Shirt, Shoes and Stockings, all his Clothes a little ragged, and I do not doubt his having a Variety of them. He is very well known in many Parts of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, having conſtantly travelled with me. As he was bred in *Fairfax* County, it is probable he will make there to his Mother, an old Negro Woman formerly the Property of the late Parſon *Green* of ſaid County, but has, I believe, been ſet free ſome Years. All Maſters of Ships, and other Perſons, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or conveying him out of the Colony, and I will give 50 s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows, to any Perſon that will deliver the ſaid Slave to me, or ſecure him in any Jail ſo that I may get him again. (4) THEODORICK BLAND.

COMMITTED to *Nanſemond* County Jail, a Negro Man named LIVELY (*Joſſe*, *Joſſ*, or *Jeffery*) who ſays he belongs to Mr. *Robert Mitchell* in *Richmond* Town, *James* River. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD, Jailer.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *Courthouſe, on* Thurſday *the 4th of* Auguſt, *being Court Day*,

FIFTEEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the Eſtate of Doctor *John Walker*, deceaſed. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *December*, the Purchaſers giving Bond with approved Security to

THOMAS SIMPSON, Adminiſtrator.

*** Thoſe concerned are deſired to take Notice, that I have fully empowered Mr. *George Lumſden* to tranſact the Buſineſs of the above Eſtate. The diſtreſſed Situation of the Eſtate puts it out of my Power to grant any Indulgence to its Debtors; and, as I intend to cloſe my Adminiſtration as ſoon as poſſible, I requeſt the Favour of thoſe who have any Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate to bring them in, either to Mr. *Lumſden* or myſelf, properly atteſted, by the 1ſt of *October* at fartheſt.

To be SOLD *by publick Vendue, at* Stanton, *on* Tueſday *the 16th of* Auguſt, *being* Auguſta *Court Day*,

TWO TRACTS of LAND belonging to Captain *Matthew Harriſon*, lying in *Hampſhire*, *viz.* One Tract of 317 Acres on the Drains of *Loſt* River, joining *James Bryan*; the other Tract contains 100 Acres, on the Drains of ſaid River, joining *John Price* and *Jacob Criſmon*. Plots of the ſaid Land to be ſeen on the Day of Sale, in the Hands of *Gabriel Jones*, Eſquire. Credit will be given for one Half of the Purchaſe Money till the 1ſt of *April* next, and for the other Half till the 16th of *Auguſt* 1775, upon giving Bond with approved Security to

(ll) GEORGE MITCHELL.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *by* Alexander G. Strachan *and Co. a large Aſſortment of* DRUGS *and* MEDICINES, *and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Tobacco, at their Shop in* Peterſburg,

ALSO *Keyſer*'s Pills, *Norris*'s Drops, Balſam of Honey, *Radcliffe*'s Purging Elixir, *Daffy*'s and *Squire*'s Elixirs, *Walker*'s Jeſuits Drops, *Bateman*'s Do. Doctor *James*'s Fever Powders, *Turlington*'s Balſam of Life, *Britiſh* Rock Oil, *Anderſon*'s and *Lockyer*'s Pills, *Greenough*'s Tincture for the Gums, *Freeman*'s and *Godfrey*'s Cordials, Eſſence of Water Dock, Tincture of Golden Rod, Beaume de Vie, *Pike*'s Ointment for the Itch, *Hooper*'s Female Pills, Eau de Luce for the Headach, *Batus*'s Styptick, Hungary, Honey, Lavender, and Orange Flower Waters, White and Brown Sugar Candies, Barley Sugar, Comfits, Orange Chips, Preſerved Ginger, Citron, Almonds, Raiſins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pimenta, Black and Long Pepper, Iſinglaſs, Hartſhorn Shavings, Sago, Salop, Vermicelli, *French* and Pearl Barley, Smelling Bottles, Nouriſhers, Ivory Boxes for Lip Salve, Court Plaiſter, Teeth and Fleſh Bruſhes, Nipple Glaſſes, Breaſt Pipes, Common and Beſt Lancets with Caſes, Surgeons Pocket Inſtruments, Tooth Inſtruments, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Marble and Glaſs Mortars, Glaſs Funnels, Bolus Knives, *Tole*'s Vitriolick Ether, Alum, Antimony, Brimſtone, Blueſtone, Borax, Saltpetre, Cobalt, Arſenick, Rotten Stone, Scuttleſiſh Bone, Birdlime, Potaſh, *Venice* and *Caſtile* Soap, Spirit of Turpentine, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, White and Red Skins, Brown Paper, Blue, Whited Brown, and Filtering Do. Corkwood, Pill Boxes, Vial and Bottle Corks, Tow, Lint, Vials, Gallipots, Fine Hair Pencils, Gold and Silver Leaf, *Canary*, *Mountain*, and *Rhenish* Wines, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, *Eaſt India* Mangoes, Pickled Walnuts, *Florence* Oil, &c.

Likewiſe the following Paints and Dyes, *viz.* Vermilion, Drop Lake, *Dutch* and Roſe Pink. *Pruſſian* Blue, White and Red Lead, Verdigriſe, Orpiment, Yellow Ochre, Lampblack, *Spaniſh* Brown, and Linſeed Oil for Painting.

Dyes. Logwood, Redwood, Madder, Ground Do. Alkanet, Cochineal, Fuſtick Galls, Copperas, Wine Stone, White Tartar, &c.

JAMES M'CARTY.

LUNENBURG, at WINNENGHAME's, *June* 16, 1774.

THE Subſcriber having occaſion to leave the Colony for a few Months, the Store here will, in the Meantime, be continued under the Care of *James Murall*; and *Alexander Burt* will reſide here with the Books, and collect the Debts of the Store in *Charlotte*, lately kept by me, for *Barbanous*, *Hatſie*, and Co.

(2) JOHN LINDSAY.

FOR SALE,

A FINE PLANTATION on the ſouth Side of *James* River, a little above the *Seven Iſlands*, containing 1600 Acres. It will be ſhown by Mr. *Anthony Murray*, or Mr. *Thomas Balow*, living in the Neighbourhood, and the Terms may be known of

ROBERT BOLLING, Junior.

POETS CORNER.

ON AIR.

THOU wert, ere Time brought with it fickly Care;
Before all Nature thou wert ſure ſomewhere,
For all the World grew from a Breath of Air.
From thee is ſprung whatever here we find,
External Riches, Riches of the Mind;
For Wits and Beauties, boaſted ſuch, are Wind.
The great Man's Pomp, with all his Show and Glare,
The Lover's Vows, and the fine Lady's Prayer,
Are nothing elſe than Emptineſs and Air.
The Courtier's Promiſe, or his Lordſhip's Smile,
Is quite an airy nothing-meaning Style,
That, as we graſp it, flies away the While.
Our Nobles Heads are much in Debt to thee;
This was, it is, and till Time ceaſe ſhall be,
As if Fate ſaid, it is my great Decree.
The philoſophick Sage, when crown'd with Years,
Owns his paſt Labour, owns with many Tears,
Juſt like an empty Bubble, diſappears.
What Lawyers plead, what Judges do decree,
How much would Men be, Air, oblig'd to thee,
Cou'dſt thou but clear it from Diſhoneſty.
The Parſon's Preaching, and his Form of Prayer,
Are nothing elſe, all Practice does declare,
Than juſt a gentle Breeze of pleaſing Air.
Our modern Poets, fraught with thee, 'tis ſaid,
Compoſe dull Verſes to be dully read,
And work, poor Devils! for their daily Bread.
The Rich and Poor are full alike of Air;
Be Paper ere ſo fine, or Print ſo fair,
The great Man's Verſe has not the ſmaller Share.
Our Merchants Traffick, our Stockjobbers Schemes,
Our Ladies Virtues, and our Poets Themes,
Are nought but idle Fantaſies and Dreams.
The Wit's Bon Mots, the Coxcomb's Vanity,
The Spleen of Cynicks, Students Pedantry,
Muſt all at laſt take Refuge, Air, in thee.
From thee Beaſts, Fiſhes, Birds, ſucceſſive were;
The Breath that made them ſent them Lord knows where,
And Man's frail Life is but a Breath of Air.

WE the Subſcribers, having for ſome Time paſt experienced every great Inconvenience ariſing from the Uncertainty of the Time of our Meeting in *Williamſburg*, have now reſolved, and are determined, for the future, to meet there every 25th Day of *October* and *April*; of which we give this publick Notice, that thoſe who have Buſineſs to tranſact with us may know when to attend.

JAMES LYLE.
ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.
DANIEL M'CALLUM.
ROBERT DONALD.
JAMES FAIRLIE.
JAMES DONALD.
ALEXANDER BAINE.
JOHN FISHER.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.
RICHARD ADAMS.
ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.
ANDREW CHALMER.
EDWARD JOHNSON.
MINIAN MINZIES.
THOMAS MAIN.
ROBERT RUTHERFORD.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL.
M'CALL & SHEDDEN.
ADAM FLEMING.
THOMAS RUSSELL.
HECTOR ROSS.
NEIL M'COULL.
JOHN LINDSAY.
JAMES GIBSON, & Co.
JOHN JOHNSON.
ROBERT BURTON.
ARCHIBALD BRYCE.
ARCHIBALD GOVAN.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Jun.
EDWARD BELLAMY.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
THOMAS YOUNGER.
SIMON FRASER.
THOMAS HODGE.
JAMES M'DOWALL.
DAVID COCHRAN.
NEIL JAMIESON.
JAMES GLASSFORD.
WILLS COWPER.
MATTHEW PHRIPP.
JOHN HAMILTON.
THOMAS SIMPSON.
JOHN GILMOUR.
CHARLES GILMOUR.
JOHN HAY, & Co.
BENJAMIN BAILEY, & Co.
ANTHONY WARWICK.
INGLIS & LONG.
FIELDING LEWIS.
ARCHIBALD CUNISON.
HENRY MITCHELL.
JAMES ROBISON.
JAMES SOMERVELL.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.
JOHN GLASSELL.
ANDREW CRAWFORD.
RICHARD HANSON.
JAMES INGRAM.
WILLIAM HARRISON.
EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.
JOHN BAIRD.
THOMAS SHORE.
PATRICK COUTTS.
MOSS ARMISTEAD.
EILDECK, ROSS, & Co.
JOHN TABB.
CORNELIUS CALVERT.
ROBERT PLEASANTS, & Co.
THOMAS EVANS.
EDWARD STABLER.
DAVID RUSSELL.
GEORGE PURDIE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4, 1774.

I HAVE for Sale, for ready Money, the following Articles, *viz.* MATRASSES, made of the beſt *Engliſh* curled Hair, without any Addition of Tow or Wool; HAIR SEATING for Chairs; BOXES of TYPES for marking Linen, Books, *&c.* PAPER HANGINGS, of the beſt Kinds, and moſt faſhionable Patterns.——I have likewiſe to diſpoſe of, the Remainder of the Time of an indented young Woman from *Ireland*, who was bred up as a Spinner in one of the firſt Linen Manufactures in that Kingdom; and the ſole Reaſon of my parting with her is, my not having Employ for her, and her own Deſire to purſue that Employment.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 5, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two-Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on *Tueſday* the 20th of *September*, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. *Richard Neſſor*, Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for the ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the *Wedneſday* following, for 50l. the other on *Thurſday* for 30l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 28, 1774.

RUN away from the Ship *Brilliant*, on the 24th and 25th Inſtant, two Sailor Lads, one named CHARLES DAMES, a Seaman, but acted as Steward, ſuppoſed to be gone to his Uncle *John Dames*, at *Old Point Comfort*, as I have a Letter to prove he has enticed him from the Ship, and will certainly put the Law in Force againſt him. The other is a Boy named JOHN SWANSON, an Apprentice, about eighteen Years of Age, much pitted with the Smallpox, a burnt Scar on his Breaſt, and ſpeaks very broad *Yorkſhire*. I forewarn all Perſons from harbouring or employing them, as I will put the Law in Force againſt ſuch as do. I will give 20s. to any One that will have them apprehended and ſecured in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſo that I can get them.

JAMES MILLER.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BRIGHT BAY MARE about fifteen Years old, four Feet ten Inches and a Half high, a Star in her Forehead, ſeveral Saddle Spots, a ſmall white Spot near the Footlock of her left fore Foot, her Mane hangs on both Sides, a long Switch Tail, ſhod before, has a Bell on, branded on one Side W H. made with Dots, and on the Staple W D. faſtened on with a Saddle Strap buckled and tied in ſeveral Knots, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 10s. (ll) NICHOLAS CONNER.

To be LET *to the loweſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 28th *Inſtant* (July) *at the Town of* Manchester, *in* Chesterfield *County*,

THE Clearing of the Falls of *James* River, from *Weſtham* to the Mouth of *Reedy* Creek. It will be let in ſeveral Diviſions. Bond and Security will be required for the Performance in Time, and agreeable to the Directions then given. A conſiderable Sum is ſubſcribed towards carrying the Work into Execution. Half the Money to be paid the Undertakers in *October* next, and the other Half the *October* following. They will not have the Trouble of collecting the Money from the Subſcribers, as they will oblige themſelves to pay the Sums agreed upon at the Times ſtipulated.

THE TRUSTEES.

PETERSBURG, *June* 26, 1774.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, about the firſt Inſtant, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE above fourteen Hands high, from ſix to eight Years old, remarkably well ſet, paces, trots, and gallops, is ſhort docked, his Mane and Tail remarkably black, has a Hole in one of his fore Hoofs occaſioned by Gravel, but his Brand, if any, forgot. He was bred in *Surry* by Mr. *Brown*, but has been uſed in *Lunenburg* all laſt Winter and Spring. As he was miſſing a few Days after I had him, I have ſome Reaſon to think he was carried off by a runaway Negro Boy of this Town, who was ſeen at *Williamſburg* the laſt Meeting. I will give 3l. to any Perſon who will bring him to me. (tf) HENRY LOCHHEAD.

HALIFAX, *June* 16, 1774.

AS I have given over Trade in this County, I beg the Favour of all thoſe who have Accounts unſettled on my Books to come and ſettle them immediately, by Bond or other Sureties. Such as fail may depend that Suits will be commenced againſt them, without Reſpect of Perſons. Thoſe whoſe Account are ſettled, and have been long due, I hope will pay proper Regard to this Advertiſement, as longer Indulgence neither can or will be given. I would willingly rent my Storehouſes, which are very convenient to Trade, and ſituated in the Centre where four Stores formerly were occupied that are now broke up, *viz.* *Buchanan* and *Haſtie's*, in *Charlotte*, Ditto in *Halifax*, *Donald* and Company, and this here. Thoſe who have ſeen it declare it to be one of the moſt pleaſant Situations in the back Country, and the Houſes are built after the beſt Manner. Any Man in Trade, who may incline to rent, could either board with me or keep Houſe himſelf, as there are all Manner of Conveniencies for that Purpoſe. I likewiſe could be of Service to any One who might be a Stranger in Trade here, as my Acquaintance is extenſive in thoſe Parts.

WALTER ROBERTSON.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a BALD EAGLE COLOURED HORSE thirteen or fourteen Years old, four Feet three or four Inches high, has ſome Marks of a Collar upon the near Shoulder, and branded on the near Buttock H$\frac{H}{H}$ in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

(ll) JOHN PHILIPS.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a DARK BAY HORSE about four Feet ſix Inches high, five Years old, a few white Hairs in his Forehead, his near fore Foot and both his hind Feet white, a ſmall white Spot on his right Cheek, Part of his Mane has been trimmed to a Roach, the other Part long, with a Switch Tail; had on a ſmall Bell with a Leather Collar and Buckle tied with a Hempen String, and branded on the near Buttock S L. Alſo a BLACK MARE about four Feet four Inches high, eight Years old, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Noſe, a ſmall white Spot on her near Hip, appears to have had a Fiſtula, branded on the near Shoulder L, and on the near Buttock S. Poſted, and appraiſed, the Horſe to 9l. and the Mare to 7l.

WILLIAM JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a YELLOWISH BAY MARE about eighteen or nineteen Years old, four Feet eight or nine Inches high, ſhod before, appears to have had a Fiſtula, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, but the Brand cannot be made out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

RICHARD BANKS.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a RED BRINDLED STEER about three Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and an Underkeel in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

(ll) JOHN BOSWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a BLACK MARE about four Feet five Inches high, ſeven or eight Years old, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, ſome Saddle Spots, a Roach Mane and Switch Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, no Brand perceivable, and had on an old Bell with ſome Pewter round the Staple. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

(ll) GEORGE WALTON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BLACK HORSE about four Feet eight Inches high, five Years old, three white Spots under his Belly, a ſmall Bell on, paces, trots, and gallops, and branded on the near Shoulder S. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 10s.

(ll) WILLIAM DUDLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a BLACK HORSE, ſuppoſed to be very old, his left Eye out, has many Saddle Spots on each Side of his Back, and branded on the near Buttock T. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

RICHARD BANKS.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, FIVE HOGS, *viz.* three ſpayed Sows and two Barrows, marked with a Crop and Half Crop in the right Ear, and a Swallowfork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

HENSLEY GRUBBS.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a SORREL GELDING about two Years old, four Feet five Inches high, neither dockt nor branded, has ſeveral ſmall white Spots about him, one on his Back, his off hind Foot white, a ſmall Star in his Forehead, ſeveral white Hairs in his Mane, and is very gentle. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

WILLIAM JONES.

For SALE,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN in *James City* County, about fifteen Miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main Road leading to *New Kent* Courthouſe and *Ruſſin's* Ferry, with about 500 ACRES of LAND in good Order for Cropping, having ſix Fields under good Fencing. The Time of Payment will be made very eaſy to a Purchaſer, and the Land, *&c.* ſhown by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

(4) THOMAS DONCASTLE.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship GREENWOOD, *Mackey Reed* Maſter, loads at *Norfolk*, has two Thirds of her Cargo already engaged, can take in 200 Hhds. of Tobacco on Liberty of Conſignment. Any Gentlemen inclining to ſhip by her will pleaſe to ſend their Orders to Mr. *Richard Taylor* of *Peterſburg*, Mr. *Richard Squire Taylor* in *King William* County, or to us at *Norfolk*.

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years*,

BELVOIR, the beautiful Seat of the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſq; lying upon *Potowmack* River in *Fairfax* County, about fourteen Miles below *Alexandria*. The Manſion Houſe is of Brick, two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms and a large Paſſage on the lower Floor, five Rooms and a Paſſage on the ſecond, and a Servants Hall and Cellars below, convenient Offices, Stables, and Coach Houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed Garden, ſtored with a great Variety of valuable Fruits, in good Order. Appertaining to the Tract on which theſe Houſes ſtand, and which contains near 2000 Acres (ſurrounded in a Manner by navigable Water) are ſeveral valuable Fiſheries, and a good Deal of cleared Land in different Parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The Terms may be known of Colonel *Waſhington*, who lives near the Premiſes, or of me in *Berkeley* County.

(tf) FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

NORFOLK County.

At a Court held the 22d *Day of* APRIL, 1774.

William and *John Brown*, Merchants and Partners, Plaintiffs, againſt *John Knight*, Ship Maſter, and *George Kelly*, Vendue Maſter, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THIS Day came, as well the Plaintiffs, by *James Holt*, Gentleman, their Council, as the Defendant, *George Kelly*, in his proper Perſon, who filed his Anſwer. And the Defendant, *John Knight*, being beyond Sea, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Council aforeſaid, it is ordered that the ſaid Defendant *George*, who hath confeſſed Effects of the ſaid *John Knight* in his Hands, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; that the ſaid Defendant, *John Knight*, do appear here the third *Thurſday* in *October* next, to anſwer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after Divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Elizabeth River*, in the County aforeſaid, and be alſo poſted up at the Door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid County.

SAMUEL BOUSH, C. C.

A valuable Sale of LANDS.

TO be ſold, a TRACT of LAND in *Berkeley* and *Frederick* Counties, containing 12,076 Acres; it lies ſeven Miles on each Side of *Shenando* River, the Quantity on the eaſt Side, being only a Slip of low Ground, is inconſiderable; the Quality of the Land is remarkably good, and the Conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful Streams of Water running through Marſhes three Miles in Length, ſome of which are already reclaimed Meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall Expenſe, might ſoon be reduced to the like State. On each Side of the Streams Mills might be erected and Furnaces, the Land affording Stone, Lime, Iron, and Lead Ore. On one of the Streams I have already erected a complete Merchant Mill, with a Pair of the beſt *French* Burrs for grinding of Wheat, and a Pair of common Stones for grinding of *Indian* Corn; beſides this, there is near the Dwelling-Houſe a Tub Mill, and on the other Stream there is a valuable Saw Mill. There are five ſettled and improved Plantations; on one of them is a good Stone Houſe, two Stories high, with two Rooms on a Floor, a Kitchen, Dairy, and all other convenient Outhouſes; on another Plantation, where *Michael Pile* lived, there is a good Stone Houſe; and at the other Plantations there are Overſeers Houſes, Negro Quarters, Barns, Stables, Tobacco Houſes, *&c.* The above Tract ſhall be either partitioned off in Lots of 1000 or 500 Acres, or ſold bodily to one Purchaſer. Belonging to this Eſtate there are 112 Negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the Stocks of Cattle, equal to any in the Colony, Horſes, Mares, Colts, Hogs, *&c.* likewiſe all the neceſſary Implements for the Planter or Farmer. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to make their Propoſals to me at *Roſegill*, on *Rappahannock* River, or to leave them with the Overſeer, who lives at the Houſe Plantation, and will ſhow the Land. In *November* I ſhall be on the Premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this Land, and ſome of the Negroes, belong to my eldeſt Son, who leaves to me the Diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any Engagement I enter into on his Part.

(6) RALPH WORMELEY.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 10th *of* November, *at the* Rocky Ridge,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY choice SLAVES, late the Property of *John Wayles*, Eſq; deceaſed. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

(6) FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

*** Five per Cent. Diſcount for ready Money.

NORFOLK, *April* 22, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Veſſels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke's* Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the ſame on *Cape Henry*, for the Lighthouſe. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to engage in ſuch Work, are deſired to treat with *Matthew Phripp*, *Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Eſqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.

(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabſco Furnace*, on the 16th of laſt Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Eſquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the ſame Boy, who, for many Years, uſed to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertneſs, or rather Impudence, was well known to almoſt all my Acquaintances, there is the leſs Occaſion for a particular Deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for ſome Time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurpriſing Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almoſt every Body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the Truth; has a ſmall Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite ſtraight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any Sort of Buſineſs, and for ſome Years paſt has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Maſon, and a Miller, as Occaſion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profeſs. I have ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being ſent by me on Buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Maſter, the Honourable *John Tayloe* of *Mount Airy*, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double what the Law allows, and all reaſonable Charges paid by

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouſe, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, ſufficient to work ſix or eight Hands, with all neceſſary Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thouſand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherſt* County, whereon are ſeveral Plantations and Improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the ſaid Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millſtones, which Mill has for two Years paſt got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is ſituated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be ſhown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Intereſt being paid for the ſecond Year, and alſo for the firſt, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expenſe of the Purchaſer. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subſcriber. Six per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Perſon will chooſe to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near ſome navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

JULY 21, 1774. } POSTSCRIPT to the VIRGINIA Gazette. { No. 1189.

VIRGINIA.

On Monday the 18th of July the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of York County met according to publick Notice at the Courthouse in York, to consider what was to be done in the present distressed and alarming Situation of Affairs throughout the British Colonies in America. THOMAS NELSON, *Junior, Esquire, being unanimously chosen Moderator, opened the Business of the Meeting with the following Address to the People:*

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

WE are met to-Day upon one of the most important Matters that can engage the Attention of Men. You are all well acquainted with the Attacks which have been lately made by the British Parliament upon, what is dearer to Americans than their Lives, their Liberties. You have heard of the Acts of Oppression which have passed against a Sister Colony, under which it is now actually groaning, and you must be sensible that this is only a Prelude to the Designs of Parliament upon every other Part of this wide-extended Continent. In this Light did our late truly patriotick and Honourable House of Burgesses regard it, and I am not now to inform you what has been the Consequence. Our Assembly has been dissolved, our Country left without Laws for its Government, and without Means of defending itself against an invading Enemy. In this melancholy Situation of Things, many of our late worthy Representatives convened in Williamsburg, and there agreed, after they should collect the Sentiments of the People throughout the Colony, to meet again on the first Day of August next, and concert such Measures as would be most likely to procure us a speedy Redress of our Grievances, and Security against them for the Time to come. You are now called together to deliberate upon these Matters, to choose who shall represent you in the approaching important Meeting, and to furnish them with your Sentiments upon those Things which are to come before them. I need not observe how much you are concerned in the Event of their Proceedings. You all know what it is to be FREEMEN; you know the blessed Privilege of doing what you will with your own, and you can guess at the Misery of those who are deprived of this Right. Which of these will be your Case depends upon your present Conduct. We have found already that Petitions and Remonstrances are ineffectual, and it is now Time that we try other Expedients. We must make those who are endeavouring to oppress us *feel* the Effects of their mistaken, of their arbitrary Policy; for not till then can we expect Justice from them. From the publick Papers we learn the Sentiments of many of the Counties of Virginia, and it appears that they think it necessary for the accomplishing of their Purposes to drop, till they are redressed, all commercial Intercourse with Great Britain. Whether consistently with Justice, as a People in Debt, we can stop our Exports, is a Point which seems doubtful; but that Imports ought to be prohibited Necessity demands, and no Virtue forbids. It is not supposed that we can do this without subjecting ourselves to many Inconveniencies; but Inconveniencies, when opposed to a Loss of Freedom, are surely to be disregarded. Besides, I am told, by Men acquainted with these Things, that the Goods already in the Country, and those expected in the Fall, will be sufficient to supply the Wants of all Virginia for two Years. In the Meantime, we must, if our Grievances be not redressed, turn our Attention to the breeding of Sheep, the raising of Flax, Hemp, and Cotton, and to Manufactures. It is true, we must resign the Hope of making Fortunes; but to what End should we make Fortunes, when they may be taken from us at the Pleasure of others? I hope you will take these Matters into your most serious Consideration. Weigh them with that Attention which Matters of such Moment merit. Determine with Wisdom and Moderation; and, once determined, let no Difficulties or Dangers shake your Resolutions.

IT was then unanimously resolved, that as the constitutional Assemblies of Virginia have been prevented from exercising their Right of providing for the Security of the Liberties of the People, that Right again reverts to the People, as the Fountain from whence all Power and Legislation flow; a Right coeval with human Nature, and which they claim from the eternal and immutable Laws of Nature's God.

Resolved also, that DUDLEY DIGGES and THOMAS NELSON, Junior, Esquires, do attend at the City of Williamsburg on the first Day of August next, in a general Convention from the other Counties of Virginia, there to exert their utmost Abilities to put a Stop to that growing System of ministerial Despotism which has so long threatened the Destruction of America.

And that you, our Delegates, may be made acquainted with the Sentiments of the People of this County,

It is their Opinion that you proceed to choose proper Persons to represent the Colony of Virginia in a general Congress of America, to meet at such Time and Place as may hereafter be agreed on.

That these Representatives be instructed to form a Declaration of American Rights, setting forth that British America, and all the Inhabitants thereof, shall be and remain in due Subjection to the Crown of England, and to the illustrious Family on the Throne; submitting by their own voluntary Act, and enjoying all the Freedoms and Privileges of the free People of England: That it is the first Law of Legislation, and of the British Constitution, that no Man shall be taxed but by *his own Consent*, expressed either by himself or his Representative: That the Americans cannot be represented in the British Parliament; and therefore, that every Edict of the British Parliament imposing any Tax or Custom, Duty, or Imposition whatsoever, on the People of America, *without their Consent*, is illegal, and subversive of the first Principles of the British Constitution, and of the natural Rights of Men: That it is the undoubted Right and true Interest of the Sovereign, as supreme Ruler of the whole Empire, to provide for the Welfare of his Subjects within the Realm at the Head of the British Parliament, and of those in America at the Head of his American Assemblies, by Laws adapted to their local Situation, and suited to the Exigence of each; and, by that Negative with which he is invested by the Constitution, to restrain the different States of his extensive Dominion from enacting Laws to destroy the Freedom and prejudice the Interests of one another: That the King, in his British Parliament, shall have a Supremacy for regulating the Trade of America, with this reasonable Reserve, that all the British Colonies enjoy a free Trade with each other; and that no Tax, Duty, or Imposition whatsoever, be laid by the British Parliament on any Article which the American Colonies are obliged to import from Great Britain only: And that this Right of Supremacy be deemed or expressed a Resignation by our own voluntary Act, flowing from a just Sense of the Protection we have hitherto received from Great Britain.

And farther, the People of this County are of Opinion that the Act of the British Parliament laying a Duty on Tea, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, to be collected in America without her Consent, is an illegal Tax.

That the Act which blocks up the Port of Boston, destroys her Trade, and subjects her Inhabitants to the worst of Inconveniencies and Hardships, is oppressive and unconstitutional; that the People of Boston incurred the Displeasure of Parliament by a just Defence of their Liberties and Properties, and that the Cause for which they suffer is the general Cause of every British Colony in America.

That the Bill, commonly called the Murdering Bill, if passed into an Act, is not only unconstitutional, but shocking to human Nature; that its evident Design is to privilege the Soldiers to commit with Impunity the most cruel Outrages even against the Lives of Americans, whilst it cuts off from an accused American every Hope of being acquitted.

That the most effectual Means of obtaining a speedy Redress of American Grievances is to put a Stop to Imports from Great Britain, with as few Exceptions as possible, until the said oppressive Acts be repealed, and American Rights established; and that what relates to Exports be left to the Determination of the Convention in August.

That Industry and Frugality be adopted, in their largest Extent, throughout this Colony; and that Horse-racing, and every other Species of expensive Amusement, be laid aside, as unsuitable to the Situation of the Country, and unbecoming Men who feel for its Distresses.

That the first Day of September next, or the Time of the General Congress, be set apart as a Day of Prayer and Supplication to the Almighty Disposer of human Events, to direct the Counsels of the Americans, and so to dispose the Heart of our Sovereign that a general Harmony may be restored to the British Empire.

That a Subscription be immediately opened for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Boston, under the Direction of the Deputies for this County, who are desired to promote and encourage the same.

That the above Resolves and Opinions be published in the Virginia Gazette.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clerk.

Business being finished, the Deputies were invited to a genteel Entertainment provided for them by the Inhabitants of York County, as a Testimony of their entire Approbation of the Conduct of these Gentlemen.

AT a general Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of New Kent, at the Courthouse of the said County, on Tuesday the 12th of July 1774, Thomas Adams, Esquire, being first chosen Moderator, and William Clayton, Esquire, Clerk, the present State of America being seriously and duly considered, the following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to, as an Instruction to our Deputies hereafter named:

Resolved, that our Sovereign Lord King George III. is lawful and rightful King of Great Britain and all his Dominions in America, to whose Royal Person and Government we profess all due Subjection, Obedience, and Fidelity; and that we will, at all Times, defend and protect the just Rights of his Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes.

Resolved, that the Inhabitants of the British Colonies in America are entitled to all the Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, of free born English Subjects.

Resolved, that the Right to impose Taxes or Duties to be paid by the Inhabitants of this Dominion, for any Purpose whatever, is peculiar and essential to the General Assembly, in whom the legislative Authority of the Colony is vested, and that Taxation and Representation are inseparable.

Resolved, that the Trial by a Jury of the Vicinage is the Glory of the English Law, and the best Security for the Life, Liberty, and Property of the Subject, and is the undoubted Birthright of all his Majesty's free born American Subjects.

Resolved, that the several Acts and Resolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain made during his present Majesty's Reign, imposing Taxes or Duties on the Inhabitants of America, for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue, and for altering the Nature or Punishment of Offences committed in America, or the Method of Trial of such Offences, are unconstitutional, arbitrary, and unjust, and destructive of the Rights of America, and that we are not bound to yield Obedience to any such Acts.

Resolved, that the late cruel, unjust, and sanguinary Acts of Parliament, to be executed by military Force and Ships of War upon our Sister Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, and Town of Boston, is a strong Evidence of the corrupt Influence obtained by the British Ministry in Parliament, and a convincing Proof of their fixed Intention to deprive the Colonies of their constitutional Rights and Liberties.

Resolved, that the Cause of the Town of Boston is the common Cause of all the American Colonies.

Resolved, that it is the Duty and Interest of all the American Colonies firmly to unite in an indissoluble Union and Association, to oppose, by every just and proper Means, the Infringments of their Rights and Liberties.

Resolved, that we do heartily approve of the Resolutions and Proceedings of our several late Assemblies for asserting and supporting the just Rights and Liberties of America, from their patriotick Resolves in 1765 to this Time.

Resolved, that we will most firmly unite with the other Counties in this Colony, in such Measures as shall be approved of by a Majority as the best and most proper Means of preserving our Rights and Liberties, and opposing the said unconstitutional Acts of Parliament.

Resolved, that the most effectual Method of opposing the said several Acts of Parliament will be to break off all commercial Intercourse with Great Britain, until the said Acts shall be repealed.

Resolved, that the several Counties within this Colony ought to nominate and appoint, for every County, proper Deputies to meet upon the first Day of August next, in the City of Williamsburg, then and there to consult and agree upon the best and most proper Means for carrying into Execution these or any other Resolutions which shall be best calculated to answer the Purposes aforesaid.

Resolved, that it be earnestly recommended to the Deputies at the said general Convention to nominate and appoint fit and proper Persons, on Behalf of this Colony, to meet such Deputies as shall be appointed by the other Colonies in General Congress, to consult and agree upon a firm and indissoluble Union and Association, for preserving, by the best and most proper Means, their common Rights and Liberties.

Resolved, that BURWELL BASSETT and BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, Esquires, our late and present worthy Representatives, be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed Deputies, on the Part and Behalf of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this County, to meet such Deputies as shall be appointed by the other Counties within this Colony, in the City of Williamsburg, on the first Day of August next, or at any other Time or Place, for the Purpose aforesaid.

Resolved farther, that our said Deputies agree to join in any proper Means that shall be adopted for the immediate Relief of the present Necessities of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston.

Resolved, that the Clerk transmit the foregoing Resolutions and Instructions to the Printers, to be published.

WILLIAM CLAYTON, Clerk of the Meeting.

AT a general Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Dinwiddie, at the Courthouse, on Friday the 15th of July, in Consequence of previous Notice from their late Representatives, and an Intimation of their Desire to be advised and instructed relative to the Difference now unhappily subsisting betwen Great Britain and her Colonies, after mature Deliberation on this most interesting Subject, they unanimously came to the following Declaration of their Sentiments, which are intended to manifest to the World the Principles by which they are actuated in a Dispute so important, as that, they conceive, on its Decision, depends the political Existance of all America,

We the Inhabitants of the County of Dinwiddie do entertain the most cordial and unfeigned Affection and Loyalty for his Majesty's Person and Government, which, together with his Right to the Crown of Great Britain and all its Dependencies, we will at all Times defend and support at the Risk of our Lives and Fortunes; and, under so true a Conviction of the firmest Allegiance, we think ourselves entitled, as a constitutional Right, to Protection from that Sovereign to whom we have been ever attached, by the strongest Ties of Duty and Inclination.

But however happy we may consider ourselves under the Auspices of the supreme Magistrate, we cannot help being apprehensive of the ill Effects which may flow from some recent and dangerous Innovations, imagined and contrived in the House of Commons against those Rights to which the Americans have a just and constitutional Claim in common with his Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain.

Amongst these Instances of Oppression we cannot omit the Parliament's Retention of a Duty on Tea, accompanied by an Act declaratory of their Right, in the fullest Manner, to tax America; thereby asserting, in other Terms, their Claim to whatever Property the Americans may by their Labour acquire: Which, submitted to, would reduce us to a Degree of Servility unexampled but in a State of Despotism. And yet, inconsistent as this Plan of substituting Power for Right may appear with the noble and liberal Spirit of the British Government, it has been adopted for some Time by Administration, and pursued with a Perseverance that becomes truly alarming; a late and striking Proof of which we have to lament in unprecedented Acts of Parliament for cutting off the People of Boston from every Privilege valued by Freemen, and subjecting them to Hardships unknown but in arbitrary Governments: In Pursuance of which Acts, their Town and Harbour are blocked up, all Commerce interdicted, and Articles merely essential to Life only imported; and as a Matter of Favour, and an Inducement to Submission, a Part of their Property may be held at the King's Pleasure, on the humiliating Condition of their living in Obedience to such Laws. To aggravate these Evils, should the most atrocious Murder be committed in enforcing the Execution of any of these Acts, the Civil Power is forbid to punish, but the Criminal is to be sent for Trial to Great Britain, or to any Colony, at the Will of the Governour. If to the former, the Distance will operate to his Acquittal, for Want of Testimony; if the latter Method is adopted, it is equally a Subversion of the legal Form of Trial. This proves in what Estimation our Lives are with a British Parliament, as the first Law shows in what Light they consider our Property.

Upon these distressful Circumstances, we sincerely sympathise with our Fellow Subjects of Boston, and will concur with them, and the rest of the Colonies, in any Measures that may be conducive to a Repeal of Laws so destructive to our common Rights and Liberty.

And though we do not pretend to justify the Outrage committed by the People of Boston in destroying the private Property of the East India Company, to which they might have been impelled by an apparent Intention in the Parliament of fixing on them a Precedent of arbitrary Taxation, yet we cannot see the good Policy or right Reason that could dictate the depriving a whole People of their Rights for a Trespass committed by a few, where the civil Laws of the Community were amply provident of Redress for the Injury,

The Result of our Opinion upon these violent Measures is, that we do protest against every Law or Act of the British Legislature that shall authorise the Importation of Teas on the Americans, without their Consent; which cannot be had in Parliament, as they have no Representation, nor ought not to have, in that Body, from local Circumstances, and other Considerations; and because it is the proper exclusive and indefeasible Right of every free State, especially under the British Form of Government, to be taxed only by themselves, or their Representatives.

We farther declare, that upon all Occasions when Requisitions shall be made to us by the Crown for Aids, in Support of his Majesty's just Rights, or those of Government, we will most cheerfully comply with them, to the utmost of our Ability; but we cannot think a British Parliament fit Judges of the Mode by which, or the Degree in which, we ought to be taxed.

And whereas a Convention of the late Representatives of this Colony was judged expedient, and was appointed after their Dissolution to be held the first Day of August next at Williamsburg, then to consult upon the most plausible Means of avoiding the dangerous Precedents of Acts of Power now intended to be established against us; to promote, on our Part, this laudable Design, we do appoint our late Representatives, ROBERT BOLLING and JOHN BANISTER, Esquires, Deputies to act for us on this important Occasion, recommending it to them to concert with the Deputies from the other Counties a firm and prudent Plan of Opposition to every Invasion of our Rights, and particularly to those Acts of Parliament we have pointed out. Confiding in their Vigilance and Attention, we wish them in their Endeavours the Success that so good a Cause merits.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders, and others, Inhabitants of the County of Chesterfield, at the Courthouse of the said County, on Thursday the 14th of July 1774, to take into Consideration the present very alarming Situation of this Colony, the Reverend Archibald M'Robert being unanimously chosen Moderator,

Resolved, *nem. con.* that we are ready and willing, at the Expense of our Lives and Fortunes, to defend and maintain his Majesty's Right and Title to the Crown of Great Britain, and his American Dominions, against all his Enemies; and we do profess all just Obedience and Fidelity to his sacred Person and Government.

Resolved, that the sole Right of making Laws for the Government of this his Majesty's ancient Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and for raising and levying Taxes on the Inhabitants thereof, ought to be, and is, vested in the General Assembly of the said Colony, and cannot be executed by any other Power, without Danger to our Liberties; subject nevertheless, as of Custom has been, to his sacred Majesty's Approbation.

Resolved, that every other of his Majesty's Dominions in America ought to be, and of Right is, entitled to the same Privileges as this Colony.

Resolved, that the present Demand of Money as a Duty upon Tea imported into this or any other Colony in America, under the Authority of the British Parliament, "*for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue in "America,*" without the Consent of our Representatives, is arbitrary and unjust, a Subversion of the ancient and constitutional Mode of levying Money upon British Subjects, and evidently calculated to fix a Precedent for future Demands of the same Nature, and by that Means to reduce the Colonies to a State of Slavery; and that all Persons aiding in the Execution of such Laws be considered as Enemies to the Freedom of British Subjects.

Resolved, that the Act of the British Parliament for depriving the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in our Sister Colony of Massachusetts Bay, of their lawful Trade, as also the Bills brought into the House of Commons of Great Britain (one of which Bills is entitled "*a Bill for the "impartial Administration of Justice in the Cases of Persons questioned for "any Act done by them in the Execution of the Laws, or for the Suppression "of Riots or Tumults in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New Eng-"land*") are unjust, arbitrary, and unconstitutional; and although levelled particularly against one of our Sister Colonies, yet ought to be resented with the same Indignation, by this and every other Colony, as if all of them were included in the said Act and Bills.

Resolved, that an extensive Association ought to be entered into, and that no Goods or Commodities of any Kind whatsoever ought to be imported from Great Britain into this Colony after the first Day of August next, "*except Medicines, Paper, Books, Needles, Cotton, Wool and Clothing "Cards, Steel, Gunpowder, German Osnabrugs, Hampen Rolls, Negro Cotton "and Plains, Dutch Blankets, Saltpetre, and Implements necessary for the "manufacturing of Woollens and Linens*;" and that all and every Person who has sent Orders to Great Britain for any Articles (except such as are already excepted) ought to embrace the first Opportunity to countermand such Orders.

Resolved, that any Inhabitant of this Colony who shall import any Article not allowed by this Association, or purchase from any other Person who shall import such Article, except already ordered, shall be deemed a Betrayer of the Liberties of his Country; and that we will not hold Friendship, or have any Connexion, with such offending Person.

Resolved, that every Kind of Luxury, Extravagance, and Dissipation, should now, and at all Times, be carefully discouraged; and that an extensive Plan of establishing Manufactories amongst the Inhabitants of this and the other Colonies in North America should immediately be adopted, as the only possible Means of avoiding that dependent commerical Connexion which hath hitherto subsisted between the Colonies and Great Britain, which hath induced an arbitrary and designing Administration to attempt the total Destruction of our Rights and Liberties; and that, to carry the same more effectually into Execution, Subscriptions be opened for that Purpose, under proper Regulations.

Resolved, that to dissolve the General Assembly of the Colony, sitting for the Despatch of publick Business, "because they enter into a Consideration of the Grievances under which they labour, and nobly assert their Right to Freedom," is arbitrary and oppressive, a manifest Proof of a fixed Intention to destroy the ancient, constitutional, legislative Authority in the Colony, and directly contrary to the Spirit of the Acknowledgments made in Favour of the Rights of a British People.

Resolved, that this Colony ought not to hold any commercial Intercourse with any of the Colonies in North America that shall refuse to adopt proper Measures for procuring Redress to our Grievances.

Resolved, that the Town of Boston is now suffering in the Cause of American Liberty; that her Safety and Protection is, and ought to be, the common Cause of the other Colonies; and that her Relief ought to be attempted, by all proper and constitutional Ways and Means in our Power.

Resolved, that we do most heartily concur with the late Representatives of this Colony in their Sentiments delivered at the Meeting held in Williamsburg after the Dissolution of the last Assembly. We return them our warmest Thanks for their spirited Conduct on that and every other Occasion, and entreat their steady and determined Attention to the same Principles at the Meeting to be held on the first Day of August next, in the City of Williamsburg.

Resolved, that ARCHIBALD CARY and BENJAMIN WATKINS, Esquires, our late worthy Representatives (together with the Representatives to be chosen for this County in the next Assembly) be, and they are hereby appointed Deputies, on the Part of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this County, to meet such Deputies as shall be appointed by the other Counties and Corporations in this Colony, in the City of Williamsburg, on the first Day of August next, to take under their Consideration the several Grievances under which this and the other American Colonies are at present labouring, to concert and deliberate upon proper Ways and Means to procure Redress of those Grievances, and that they (together with such Deputies as shall be then and there assembled) do nominate proper Persons, on the Part of this Colony, to meet such Deputies as shall be appointed upon the Part of the other continental Colonies in a general Congress, to consult and agree upon a firm and indissoluble Union and Association, for preserving, by the best and most proper Means, their common Rights and Liberties.

Resolved, that the Clerk of this Meeting transmit to the Printers of both Gazettes Copies of these Resolutions, with the earnest Request of this County that the other Counties and Corporations within the Colony will appoint Deputies to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes aforesaid.

JERMAN BAKER, Clerk to this Meeting.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Essex, at the Courthouse of the said County, on Saturday the 9th of July 1774, seriously to consider the present Danger which threatens Ruin to American Liberty, Mr. John Upshaw being chosen Moderator, the following RESOLVES were proposed, and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, that we will, at all Times, and upon all Occasions, bear true and faithful Allegiance to his Majesty King George III. and that, as Freemen, we always have been, and ever shall be, willing, constitutionally, to give and grant liberally our Property for the Support of his Crown and Dignity, and the Preservation of our Parent State; but that we never can consent to part with it on any other Terms.

Resolved, that the Legislature of this Colony, for the Purpose of internal Taxation, is distinct from that of Great Britain, founded upon the Principles of the British Constitution, and equal, in all Respects, to the Purposes of Legislation and Taxation within this Colony.

Resolved, that the People of this Colony in particular, and of America in general, have a clear and absolute Right to dispose of their Property by their own Consent, expressed by themselves or by their Representatives in Assembly; and any Attempt to tax, or take their Money from them, in any other Manner, and all other Acts tending to enforce Submission to them, is an Exertion of Power, contrary to natural Justice, subversive of the English Constitution, destructive of our Charter, and oppressive.

Resolved, that the Town of Boston, in our Sister Colony of Massachusetts Bay, is now suffering in the common Cause of North America, for their just Opposition to such Acts; and it is indispensably necessary that all the Colonies should firmly unite in Defence of our common Rights.

Resolved, that it is the Opinion of this Meeting that an Agreement to stop all Exports to and Imports from Great Britain and the West Indies, firmly entered into, and religiously complied with, will, at all Times, prove a safe and infallible Means of securing us against the Evils of any unconstitutional and tyrannical Act of Parliament, and may be adopted upon the Principles of Self Preservation, the great Law of Nature.

Resolved, that the Inhabitants of this County will firmly join with the other Counties in this Colony, and the other Colonies on this Continent, or a Majority of them, to stop all Exports to and Imports from Great Britain and the West Indies, and all other Parts of the World, except the Colonies of North America, if such a Measure shall be deemed expedient by the Deputies at the General Congress; and that whatever Agreement the Congress shall come to for the Advantage of the common Cause of North America, relating to Exports, Imports, or otherwise, ought to be considered as binding as any Act of Legislature; and that we will use our utmost Endeavour to support and maintain such general Agreement, at the Expense of our Lives and Fortunes.

Resolved, that it is the Opinion of this Meeting that the several Courts in this Colony ought not to proceed to the forwarding or Trial of civil Causes, until our Exports are opened.

Resolved, that it is the Opinion of this Meeting that the East India Company, having a Design to monopolise a great Part of the American Trade, to the Injury of the other Merchants of Britain trading to America, and knowing well the fatal Consequences that must have resulted from their fixing a Precedent for future Taxes by importing Tea into the Colonies, became the willing Instruments of the Ministry to destroy American Liberty, and deserve the Loss they have sustained.

Resolved, that we do most heartily concur with our late worthy Representatives in their Resolve for the Disuse of Tea, and that we will not hereafter purchase any East India Commodities whatsoever.

Resolved, that the spirited Conduct of the Town of Boston hath been favourable to the Cause of Freedom, all other Methods having failed; and that no Reparation ought to be made to the East India Company, or others their Assistants, for any Injury they have sustained, unless it be the express Condition on which all our Grievances shall be removed.

Resolved, that it is the Opinion of this Meeting that any general Censure upon the Conduct of the Town of Boston respecting the Tea, without allowing to them the Motives of Resistance upon the Principles of publick Virtue and Necessity, is inimical to American Liberty; and we are perfuaded that none but ministerial Hirelings, and professed Enemies of American Freedom, will adopt a Language so impolitick, which manifestly tends to create a Division of Sentiments at this Time fatal to America.

Resolved, that the Parliament have no Right to pass an Act to remove our Persons to Great Britain, or any other Place whatever, to be tried for any Offence; and that we are determined not to submit to it.

Resolved, that it is the Opinion of this Meeting that no Merchant in this, or any other Colony on this Continent, shall advance the Goods now on Hand higher than they at present are, or have been for some Time, and that the Merchants in the several Counties sign an Agreement to that Effect.

Resolved, that a Subscription be set on Foot for the raising Provision for the Relief of the Poor of Boston, who now suffer by the blocking up their Ports; and that Robert Beverley, John Lee, and Muscoe Garnett, in St. Anne's Parish, and Archibald Ritchie and John Upshaw, in the upper End of South Farnham Parish, and Mary-Thomas Smith and James Edmondson, in the lower Part thereof, take in Subscriptions for that Purpose, who are to consign what may be raised to some proper Person to be distributed; and the before mentioned Gentlemen are empowered to charter a Vessel to carry it to Boston.

Resolved, that this Meeting have the deepest Sense of the Injuries in which the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain must necessarily be involved by a Non-exportation Resolution, they having placed an almost unlimited Confidence in us, for a Series of Years, and by that Means have the greatest Part of their Fortunes lodged in our Hands, and that nothing but the Desire of preserving our Rights and Liberties could induce us to adopt a Measure big with such melancholy Consequences.

Resolved, that James Edmondson and William Roane, Esquires, the late Representatives of this County, be, and they are hereby appointed Deputies to represent us at the general Meeting of Deputies for the several Counties in this Colony, on the first Day of August next, in Williamsburg; and we desire that they will exert their best Abilities for the Security of our constitutional Rights and Liberties, and to appoint Deputies to meet at the General Congress the Deputies of the other Colonies on this Continent.

Resolved, that the Clerk transmit the foregoing Proceedings to the Printers, to be published in their Gazettes.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Clerk to the Meeting.

MIDDLESEX, *July* 15.

After the Freeholders had proceeded in the most decent and orderly Manner to the Election of Representatives for the County, they were summoned to meet at the Courthouse, to take into their Consideration the present State of the Colony, and America in general; and upon mature Deliberation, many of the most respectable of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County being present, they entered into the following Resolutions:

Resolved, that it is the Opinion of this Meeting that all Allegiance is due to the Person and Character of the King of Great Britain, and that we acknowledge a constitutional Dependence on the Parliament, conceiving it not incompatible with the Condition of Colonists to submit to commercial Regulations, in Consequence of the Protection that is given to our Trade by the Superintendence of the Mother Country; but we apprehend there is a clear Distinction between Regulations of Trade and Taxation, and in no Degree admit the latter under the colourable Denomination of the former, well knowing that the Nature of Things is not altered by the Change of Terms.

Resolved, that Representation and Taxation are inseparably connected, by the essential Principles of the British Constitution; and that every Attempt of superiour Power to levy Money on the British Americans, otherwise than by the Consent of their Representatives, delivered in Assembly, is an Infraction of that Constitution, a Violation of the Rights of Freemen, and a Subversion of Property.

Resolved, that the Act imposing a Duty on Tea, for the avowed Purpose of Revenue, is a Tax, and that every Opposition should be expressed that may move to the Repeal of the said Act, or that may render its Operation inefficacious.

Resolved, that the late Act of Parliament, suspending the Trade and shutting up the Port of the Town of Boston, is an alarming Circumstance to the Colonies in general, in as much as it marks out a settled Plan in the British Parliament to enforce Submission to their Power of Taxation.

Resolved, that we do not approve of the Conduct of the People of Boston in destroying the Tea belonging to the East India Company; and notwithstanding the Tax on Tea must be esteemed a violent Infringement of one of the fundamental Privileges of loyal and free Subjects, yet we apprehend Violence cannot justify Violence. Reason and Policy declaim against it. A Desistance from the Consumption of Tea, and a Confidence in the Virtue of our Countrymen, whose Sense of the Spirit of the Law will no Doubt induce a total Disuse of it, are much more eligible and prudent Means, and more probably will work a Repeal of the Act, than Disorder, Outrages, and Tumults.

Resolved, as the Records and reiterated Resolutions of the House of Burgesses will testify to Posterity our Idea on this long agitated and contested Question of the Supremacy of Parliament to tax the Colonies, that it be the Opinion of this Meeting that our Representatives should oppose, and they are hereby instructed to oppose, all Measures that will bring on an abrupt Dissolution, whereby the Business of the Country will be impeded. A savage Enemy ravaging our Frontiers, the publick Creditors unpaid, a Stagnation of Justice by Reason of the Lapse of the Fee Bill, the Courts of Law occluded, every Thing that is held sacred in civil Society confounded, the just Creditor deprived of Property, and the dishonest Debtor triumphant, these are the bitter Fruits of the late Dissolution.

Resolved, that an unlimited Non-exportation and Non-importation Scheme is impracticable, and, were it not so, would be irreconcilable with every Principle of Justice and Honesty, injurious to the Commerce, and fatal to the Credit, of this Colony.

Resolved, that an Association be forwarded to prohibit the Importation of all unnecessary and luxurious Articles of British Manufacture, and (except Saltpetre and Spices) all Kinds of East India Commodities.

At a Meeting of a respectable Body of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Surry, on due Notice, at the Courthouse of the said County, the 16th of July 1774, Allen Cocke, Esq; Moderator, the Proceedings and Resolutions of the late Members of the House of Burgesses, since their Dissolution, respecting the alarming Situation of North America, were seriously deliberated upon, and the following Resolves unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, that we acknowledge all due Allegiance to his present Majesty, and will defend him with our Lives and Fortunes.

Resolved, that as British Subjects, who know the invaluable Blessings of their Birthright, we will not submit to the Imposition of any Taxes or Duties to be paid by the Inhabitants within this Dominion by any other Power than the General Assembly, duly elected; and that in them, and them only, is the constitutional Right of Taxation vested.

Resolved, that we will cheerfully join with our suffering Brethren of America in the firmest Bonds of Union against exporting or importing any Commodities to or from Great Britain, till our just and legal Rights are restored.

Resolved, that the Cause of the Town of Boston is the common Cause of all British America.

Resolved, that as the Population of this Colony with Freemen, and other useful Manufacturers, is greatly obstructed by the Importation of Slaves and Convict Servants, we will not purchase any such Slaves or Servants hereafter to be imported.

Resolved, that Subscriptions be opened in this County for the Relief of our suffering Brethren in the Town of Boston.

Resolved, that Allen Cocke and Nicholas Faulcon, Junior, Esquires, our late Representatives, be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed to attend the general Meeting of Deputies of the other Counties and Corporations within this Colony, in the City of Williamsburg, on the first Day of August next, there to concert such Measures as may be found expedient for the general Good of the Colonies.

Resolved, that the Clerk of this Meeting do transmit the Proceedings of this Day to the Printers of both Gazettes, and request them to publish the same without Delay. JAMES KEE, Clerk of the Meeting.

To Mr. PURDIE.

SIR,

Having seen Governour Gage's Proclamation in the Northern Papers against the solemn League and Covenant at Boston (which we more modestly call only Associations) I have sent you the following Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at London to his Friend at Boston, which may serve as a Comment upon it; and though it has been published before, some Time ago, yet if you think fit to republish it you will not only thereby shew your Impartiality, but also thereby oblige, Sir, your humble Servant, AN ENGLISHMAN.

"The great End of Government is to unite all its Subjects in one Interest, to make every Part of the Empire, and every Individual of it, contribute to the Welfare of the Whole, and to apply the Force of the Whole to the Protection of every Individual.

"Combinations, therefore, entered into by the Subjects of one Part of the Empire, against those of another, are a Kind of Treason to the Whole, are in their Nature contradictory to all the Principles of good Government, and ought never to be permitted in a well ordered Empire."

The SUBLIME JUSTICE, *or the present State of* JUSTICE *in England.*

The Barnet Stage returning from the Races there with a Cargo of Bucks, Bloods, &c. and being met on the Road by a Phaeton with two of the same Sort of Gentry, rolling boldly over the King's Highway for that Mart of Gambling, who were not very skilful at driving, the Stage and Phaeton soon boarded each other. The Force and Weight of the former drove the Whisky back with very little Damage, but in the Rencounter, though some unlucky Hit, the left Eye of the fore Horse of the Stage was knocked fairly out.

The Coachman knew his Cue too well not to turn this Jostling to the best Advantage. Seeing our *Bucks* of a very *promising* Appearance, he applied to them for 40l. Damages, and in Case of Refusal threatened to carry them before a Justice. They did refuse, and the Coachman kept his Word.

The Justice lived but a short Way off. He was a Man of profound Importance and of profound Ignorance, and was impressed with a due Sense of his own Dignity. When the Culprits were brought before him, he assumed all his native Consequence, and placed himself in the great Chair. The Coachman opened the Cause, and told the whole Story *his own Way*; the Case was therefore plain, and could not be controverted.

"Here, you two young *Gemmen* (said the Worshipful Justice) that must drive in your Phetons, with a Pox t'ye; come forward to *this here* Table."

"We obey your Worship's Will."

"Pray, you Mr. What d'ye call 'em, what Business had you to knock out the Eye of this here Horse!"

"It was a Mare, Sir."

"Horse and Mare's all one; and so, d—n you, Sir, down with your *Yellow Boys*. You tell me it was a Mare! you d—n'd Rogue; by G—d you shall pay for that, if it was no more; and so, d—n you, down with your *Duff*."

"But will your Worship be pleased to hear."—

"No, d—n me, I won't hear nothing about it. Knock a poor Ma— Horse's *Daylights* out! you might as well pink him at once; and so, d—n you, down with your forty Guineas to poor Whip here, and 10s. to my Clerk, and then you may go and be d—n'd."

This Command was omnipotent, and there was no resisting it. They paid down the Mulcts therefore, and proceeded to Barnet, ruminating all the Way on the present State of *Justice* in England.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 21.

We have just received the following Proclamation from Boston, dated the 29th ult. the Title of which is, "For discouraging certain illegal Combinations." — Whereas certain Persons, calling themselves a Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Boston, have lately presumed to make, or cause to be made, a certain unlawful Instrument, purporting to be *a solemn League and Covenant*, intended to be signed by the Inhabitants of this Province, whereby they are most solemnly to covenant and engage to suspend all commercial Intercourse with the Island of Great Britain, until certain Acts of the British Parliament shall be repealed; and whereas printed Copies of the said unlawful printed Instrument have been transmitted by the aforesaid Committee of Correspondence, so called, to the several Towns in this Province, accompanied with a scandalous, traiterous, and seditious Letter, calculated to disturb them with ill grounded Fears and Jealousies, and to excite them to enter into an unwarrantable, hostile, and traiterous Combination to distress the British Nation, by interrupting, obstructing, and destroying her Trade with the Colonies, contrary to their Allegiance due to the King, and to the Form and Effect of divers Statutes made for securing, encouraging, protecting, and regulating the said Trade, and destructive of the lawful Authority of the British Parliament, and of the Peace, good Order, and Safety, of the Community; and whereas the Inhabitants of this Province, not duly considering the Criminality and dangerous Consequence to themselves of such alarming and unprecedented Combinations, may incautiously be tempted to join in the aforesaid unlawful League and Covenant, and thereby expose themselves to the fatal Consequences of being considered as the declared and open Enemies of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom of Great Britain; In Observance therefore of my Duty to the King, in Tenderness to the Inhabitants of this Province, and to the End that none who may hereafter engage in such dangerous Combinations may plead, in Excuse of their Conduct, that they were ignorant of the Crime in which they were involving themselves, I have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby earnestly cautioning all Persons whatever within this Province against signing the aforesaid or a similar Covenant, or in any Manner entering into or being concerned in such unlawful, hostile, and traiterous Combinations, as they would avoid the Pains and Penalties due to such aggravated and dangerous Offences. And I do hereby strictly enjoin and command all Magistrates, and other Officers, within the several Counties in this Province, that they take effectual Care to apprehend, and secure for Trial, all and every Person who may hereafter presume to publish, or offer to others to be signed, or shall themselves sign, the aforesaid or a similar Covenant, or be in any Wise aiding or assisting therein. And the respective Sheriffs of the several Counties within this Province are hereby requested to cause this Proclamation forthwith to be posted up, in some publick Place in each Town within their respective District. Given at Salem, &c.

Account of ELECTIONS since our last, viz. For Nansemond, Lemuel Riddick and Willis Riddick, Esquires. For Middlesex, Edmund Berkeley and James Montague, Esquires. For Essex, James Edmondson and Meriwether Smith, Esquires. For Dinwiddie, John Banister and Robert Bolling, Esquires. For William and Mary College, John Randolph, Esq; Attorney General. For Gloucester, Thomas Whiting and Lewis Burwell, Esquires. For Henrico, Richard Adams and Samuel Duval, Esquires.

By the Warwick, M'Vey, from Genoa, we have authentick Intelligence of the Demise of the French King, which it is probable will materially affect the present political System of Europe.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in* New York, *dated April* 25.

"The present great Topick, and universal Inquiry, is, what will the Americans do now? It is generally answered, they must submit, they cannot possibly do otherwise. The Boston Port Bill will speedily and effectually execute itself. Taking away the Trade, ruins every Man of Property in the Place. This Idea will strike such a Panick as must render it easy for Mr. Gage to obtain not only ample Indemnification for the East India Company, but Submission on the Part of the Bostonians, and Acknowledgment of the Parliament's Right to tax them; and should the Port Bill fail in effecting all this, a Corps de Reserve is at Hand, a Bill ready for the Royal Assent, new modelling their Constitution and Government, which will put such a Rein in the Minister's Hand as may enable him to pull them which Way he pleases, or tear their Jaws. Boston, say they, must submit, and the same Measure will produce the same Effect, in every refractory Colony. An Idea has been held up by some of fixing a proportionate Quota to America, of the Expense of the Navy and Army, to be levied by your own Assemblies; some liked, while others derided, the Scheme. These last say, that Ministers of State scorn Quotas or Proportions, every Penny the People can bear is their only Rule in Taxation; and when the Americans submit, they will find it so.

"The present Exertions of Government are considered as irresistible, by you; yet an Embargo, and restraining your Remittances, is not a little dreaded, and their only Confidence in that Respect is, that the Military will suppress your Mobs, who alone can effect either of these. The Cloud, indeed, seems thick at present; *sed post nubila Phœbus.*"

Extract of another Letter, dated April 28.

"The Nation, as well as Government, are now impatiently waiting to hear how General Gage, and the Port Bill for Boston, will be received in America. That Bill is considered as a trite Measure, and what the Consequences of it may be God knows. It is generally thought this will be the last coercive Exertion on the Part of Great Britain. If she fails in this, she must strike in with you on your own Terms, or give you up altogether. It is not imagined the other Colonies will take up the Matter, or consider it as a general Cause, but leave Boston to fight for herself, and then the rest of Course must follow, and bow down with her to every Mode of Taxation."

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 17. His Excellency the Earl of Dunmore arrived here in perfect Health on Friday Evening, and this Morning, at eight o'Clock, set out on his Way to the back Country. His Lordship's Care for the poor Inhabitants that are settled in the Frontier Counties, which are now exposed to the Horrours of an Indian War, partly induces him to take this Journey; hoping that he may, after getting acquainted with the Situation of Affairs in that Country, be able to give such Directions as will in some Measure secure them and their Families from the Cruelties of the Savages, who have already done a good Deal of Mischief. The sculking Parties that have hitherto been discovered do not consist of many in a Body, and it is thought they intend some grand Stroke soon, as they have been seen pretty low down in the Settlements, in small Parties of five and six, and sometimes not more than three and four together, without doing any Mischief; from which, it is judged, their Business was to make themselves acquainted with the Country, and find out the Settlements, so that they may, at any Time, bring in a Party sufficient to destroy them at once, and retreat before any Body of Men could be collected to go against them. — The Crops of Wheat in this Neighbourhood will far exceed all Expectation, after receiving so severe a Shock as the Frost on the 4th of May gave it. Harvest is now nearly got in, and the Farmers think they shall make two Thirds, if not three Fourths, of a Crop.

A CARD.

A VIRGINIAN presents his Compliments to the Jockey Clubs of Fredericksburg and Portsmouth, and begs that they will suppress their Sporting Spirit, till the Circumstances of America can permit it with more Decency. He also begs Leave to recommend to the most serious Consideration of these Clubs, whether their Purses, applied to the Relief of the distressed Bostonians, would not afford them more real Pleasure than all that can arise from viewing a painful Contest between two or three Animals.

Advertisements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 22, 1774.

WHEREAS some Time yesterday I had a MILCH COW most barbarously cut and mangled, by some Person or Persons unknown, I hereby offer a Reward of FIVE POUNDS to any One that can or will make Discovery thereof.—*N. B.* I bought her of Mr. *Matthew Moody*, Senior, at the *Capitol Landing*, which Place she has frequented ever since she was my Property.

ALEX: PURDIE.

To be SOLD, *to the highest Bidder, on* Monday *the* 1st *of* August, *at the Subscriber's Plantation in* King George, *opposite to* Port Royal,

TWENTY very likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Good Merchants Notes will be received, payable at the *October* General Court, and a Discount of five per Cent. allowed for ready Money. T. TURNER.

PORT ROYAL, *June* 22, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Mulatto Man named GILBERT, five Feet five or six Inches high, by Trade a Shoemaker, has had the Smallpox very bad, the Top of his Head is shaved, and he combs it back like a Woman; he carried off a good many Clothes, so that I cannot describe his Dress. The same Night he absented there went an *Eastern Shore* Vessel down the River, which I expect he got on Board of. It is probable he will change his Name to *Gilbert Morris*, pass for a Freeman, and if possible will try to get out of the Colony. He is a Baptist, and I expect will show a little of it in Company. Any Person that will bring the said Slave to me, near *Port Royal*, shall have 50s. Reward, besides what the Law allows; and I hereby forewarn all Masters of Vessels from carrying him off, at their Peril. (2‖) JOHN EVANS, Senior.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Buckingham* a Negro Woman named BESS; had on, and carried with her, a green Calimanco Petticoat, a striped Holland Waistcoat, a Negro Cotton Petticoat, a *Virginia* Cloth one striped with Copperas and filled in with blue Yarn, two Osnabrug Shifts, one new, the other old. Whoever brings the said Negro to me, at *Buckingham* Courthouse, shall have 5l. Reward if taken in *Carolina*, and 40s. if in *Virginia*, besides what the Law allows. ARCHELAUS AUSTIN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Albemarle*, a Convict Servant Man named EDWARD BUTLER, by Trade a Tailor, well made, five Feet ten Inches high, about 27 Years of Age, and wears his Hair, which is remarkably black. I have been informed that he has changed his Name to *Robert Donald*. Whoever brings him to me, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Jails, shall have 15l. Reward. (1‖) BENJAMIN COLVARD.